THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Gallaway & Co MEMPHIS, SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1868 (Volume Eleven---Number 62

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

All Nashville went on a railroad excursion to Hopkinsville last Thursday.

A negro magistrate was inducted into office in Nashville a day or two ago.

John Smith is in jail at Helena—alas! poor Yorick.

The damages of the late storm in Chicago are estimated at $250,000. Over forty houses were blown down.

Seven hundred dollars is the amount of bail required of a man who commences a family in Chicago without being married.

Secretary Fletcher is confined to his bed in Cleveland, Tennessee, from a severe sprain received in falling from his horse.

Hathaway's barn, at Springfield, Ohio, containing forty tons of hay and twenty cows, was burned Wednesday night.

A duel was fought Thursday morning at Bandley's ferry, between Samuel Williams and W. J. Jordon, both citizens of Atlanta. Nobody hurt.

Lucius H. Tierney, the defaulting teller of the First National Bank of Greenfield, Massachusetts, has been sentenced to five years in the State prison.

Two daughters of Captain Raine, lighthouse keeper at Crown Point, were drowned Wednesday, in an attempt to cross Lake Champlain on the ice.

The libel case of Mary Ann Baker against Moses Beach, former proprietor of the New York *Sun*, for $50,000, resulted in a verdict in favor of Mr. Beach.

A large grindstone, driven by steam at the rate of sixty revolutions a minute, burst with a loud report on Wednesday, and mortally wounded Mr. Adam Snowden, in Cincinnati.

The Rio Grande military excursionists have not yet been heard from, and some anxiety is felt. Generals Hartsuff, Tompkins and Graham are the party.

The Radical party in Pennsylvania is likely to be divided by the action of the Philadelphia Convention with regard to ex-Governor Curtin and the Vice Presidency. The quarrel gains in intensity daily.

An Imperial brochure, recently published, seeking to establish a popular organ of the Napoleon dynasty, was the work of Count, the Emperor's secretary, and not the Emperor himself.

Brownlow denies very emphatically in his weekly *Whig* that he has gone to Washington, and says he has no idea of going there until next February to take his seat in Congress.

Several of the pardoned Tennessee penitentiary convicts a day or two since unearthed, near the Sulphur Springs, $1,300 of stolen money, which they had deposited there before their imprisonment. Their banks never break.

Several Spanish officers in the Mexican service have been implicated in the late conspiracy. The plan was connected with Santa Anna, Marquez, Salvaga and others, and had for its object to proclaim Ortega. Some of them will probably be shot.

Forewarning has reached the Mexican Government of the plot to blockade and get possession of Vera Cruz. President Juarez will probably send a commission to General Lersundi, asking him to observe the neutrality laws.

An adjourned meeting of the national convention of quoit players is to be held in New York, on the 23d instant. Due notice will be given of the international conference of marble players, which is soon to be held for the purpose of establishing rules for the government of the exciting and manly game of incipient billards.

Lamden P. Milligan, celebrated as one of the parties sentenced to death as Sons of Liberty, by a military commission in Indianapolis, has commenced suit against Governor Morton, all the members of the commission, Ben. Pitman, its recorder, and W. R. Holloway, of the Indianapolis *Journal*, for conspiracy, false imprisonment and libel. The damages are laid at the sum of $500,000.

A veteran sawbones, named Hagle, has been arrested at the State capital for kidnapping negro children and running them off as servants for the returning members of the Legislature. The latter gentlemen never owned any negroes before the war, but they like to put on the ancient semblance of aristocracy by possessing body servants now. Stealing free negro orphans is worthy of their talents and antecedents.

An altercation occurred between Colonel J. Lawless, clerk of the workhouse in Nashville and policeman Henry Burr, Thursday evening, during which the former was desperately and, doubtless, fatally wounded. A negro standing by was also wounded. Lawless was Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Kentucky Federal cavalry during the war; and Burr, a Tennesseean, was in Stoke's cavalry. The latter is under arrest.

Liberia is agitated by the suffrage question. At present, only those possessing a very visible admixture of African blood, are admitted to citizenship; but a party has lately arrived which proposes, as a measure of justice, to enlarge the area of freedom by enfranchising the down-trodden white trash. The Conservatives strongly oppose so flagrant a departure from the ancient landmarks of the Constitution, and contend that there is no safety, socially or politically, except in maintaining the republic as it was made by its founders—strictly a colored man's government.

The colored person has mixed himself up in the school question at Hartford, Connecticut. A separate school has been established for negroes, but they very generally refuse to send their children there, and for some time past have been in the habit of sending to the white schools. This has been objected to by the school committee of one district, and the teachers were instructed to advise the youthful woolly-heads to go home, and, if they refused to do that, to let them sit in the room without instruction. This has aroused the sleeping lion in the breast of the Rev. M. L. Scudder, who is a school visitor. He has resolved to maintain the inalienable right of cuffee and his picaninnies to mix with the white folks, at all hazards, and so there is a lively prospect of a law suit.

"JENNIE JUNE."

New York and Paris Fashions for April

A New Order for Literary Women

NEW YORK, March, 1868.

[Special Fashion Correspondence.]

The agony is over, the "openings" of new spring bonnets have taken place, and it is to be decided that they are not to be enlarged for one season more at least; that chignons remain (literally) in the ascendent, and that if any change occurs at all, it will be to get rid of bonnets altogether and substitute a rose and little *mantille* of black lace in their place.

But at present we have bonnets such as they are; and as they have been but little changed from last year, they may be quietly disposed of. A diadem in front arched over the forehead, a little crown puffed or laid flat upon the top, a fall of lace—black, white or colored—vailing the chignon and carried forward to form second strings, the first of narrow ribbon, tying under the chin, above the second, which cross lower down and are fastened with an ornament corresponding to those upon the bonnet.

That is a picture in brief of nine out of every ten of the new spring bonnets. They are pretty little things, there is no doubt, but they are of course only little head dresses, which it seems absurd to expose to wind or weather, and which require a mass of false curls and cushions to keep in place.

Such styles will answer for women, engrossed by dress and reckless of money; women without earnest convictions or purposes, whose lives are spent in the effort to unmake what God has made. But it seems to me that the persistence in these worse than vagaries must rouse thoughtful, intelligent women to action, which will emancipate all who desire it from subjection to such unworthy control; create, in short, a new American idea on the subject of fashions, which will exert a beneficial influence at home and abroad.

At present there is no possibility of resistance. The venerable grandmother, the sober matron, the high-minded woman, who disdains frizzes and falsities of every description, must all submit to a little piece of silk or lace in lieu of a bonnet, and if they do not conform to fashion in regard to the wearing of the hair also, they present an appearance which still more nearly verges upon the ridiculous.

I must stop preaching, however, and return to my province, which is to describe fashions instead of abusing them, and in order to give distant lady readers an idea of some of the most prominent designs, will take them in order, and first comes the

"BABY" CALOTTE.

This consists of a soft crown of white or blue tulle, frosted with silver; a narrow brim, turned back at the sides and slightly deepening in the center, of drawn white or blue silk. A crushed rose, a white lace barbe, arranged as a bow with long ends at the back, and narrow ties under the chin, with barbe of lace edging the front, so as to lay back upon the brim and form second strings, crossed with a rose upon the breast.

This style is made in all colors of tulle and lace, the crown sometimes falling over in the cap shape, and at others displaying a single high puff or *pouf* as it is called, which, with the quaint little brim, gives it something the appearance of a Normandy head-dress in miniature. The next approach to novelty is the

"MANTILLE" BONNET.

This is a small fanchon, in the new shade of light yellow-green silk, known as the "Mandarin." A narrow standing brim surrounds the bonnet, and is covered with a barbe of frosted blonde, matching the silk in color. A *mantille* of frosted tulle, also matching the shade of the silk, covers the crown, forms a vail at the back, and is brought to the front, where it is fastened by a butterfly in steel and gold, corresponding to the ornament upon the outside of the bonnet and the bandeau which crosses in front of the brim.

THE "METTERNICH"

is an oddity in Italian straw, with a raised brim and small lanchan crown, divided in the center and turned back so as to form a sort of *reverse*. It has a *bandeau* across the front of carnation velvet, edged on either side with black lace, and studded with gold stars. A fall of lace at the back headed with a *barbe* in the center, arranged as a bow, with a bunch of French cherries, falling upon the ends. Carnation ties with black barbe forming second strings, fastened with a bunch of cherries.

"TRIANON" BONNETT.

A little fanchon of black lace embroidered by hand, and drawn full over the frame. A tiara of the finest cut steel, forming a small standing brim. A fall of embroidered lace at the back and bow, with ends of narrow, bright blue velvet, ornamented with a steel triangle. Narrow ties of blue velvet and second strings composed of the fall of lace brought forward and fastened with a steel ornament.

THE "GRANDE DUCHESSE."

This is a round hat of straw, with a somewhat higher crown than was worn last year, and a rolling brim, turned up on one side; it is trimmed with a scarf of black lace, with a large rosette of lace in front, and one long wide end at the back, and ornaments designed as branches of coral in gilt and cut steel.

The latest and most distinguished combination is black lace, embroidered by hand, and cut steel or gilt, and steel mixed. These ornaments are as brilliant as diamonds. The principal novelties in

BONNET TRIMMINGS

are the colored blondes and colored tulles, plain and frosted. They are particularly valuable as assisting to give that harmony of color which is now considered so desirable in costume. They can be used, of course, for various other ornamental purposes, but are best adapted for the making and trimming of "dress" or summer bonnets.

The new rage for gilt and steel used in Paris during the past season, and which, therefore, comes to us at a wrong time, or just in time to be destroyed by perspiration and sea air, will probably overshadow the natural ornaments of the summer time, fruits and flowers. But there are still some very charming wreaths used of lily of the valley, small buds and leaves of the wild rose and pretty arrangements of natural grasses. The latter are exquisite, with a few fire-flies among them, upon black lace bonnets.

VAILS EN MASQUE.

The new "mask" vail, the latest novelty in this line in Paris, has made its appearance in New York. It is made of black lace, embroidered thickly, except in the spaces left for mouth and eyes, and is edged with silk fringe.

At present they are five dollars each, but they will be lower by and by. It need hardly be said that they are only fit to be worn by very fast women.

The popular style of vail is made of sprigged net in all colors. It is rounded upon the lower edge, and terminates in tabs, which are tied at the back. The border is of blonde, the color of the net.

POPLINS AND PIQUES.

Poplin has become a generic term, which means anything and everything in the way of dress goods. Formerly it was applied only to rich fabrics of silk and wool; now it is used to designate mixtures of any kind, from the famous silk and wool moire, which makes a dress fit for a queen, to the flimsy combination of cotton and wool (very little wool) which, gaudily trimmed, makes the Sunday suit of Bridget or Mary Ann.

The chene poplins, speckled poplins, granite poplins and poplins Parisienne are the popular styles this season. The fast chene and speckled poplins are very handsome goods, composed of silk and wool, but they must be reserved for fine and cool weather. They will not bear the effects of heat or exposure to damp and dirt.

Granite poplins are a chene mixture of cotton and wool, and can be bought for three shillings, or a better quality for fifty cents per yard. On these better qualities the colors are all wool, and then they prove quite good and serviceable.

Poplins Parisienne are a mixture of linen and wool, almost equal in appearance to silk and wool, and not much more than half the cost. They are pleasant traveling wear, and very suitable for spring in warm latitudes.

Velours winsey, *mous marine*, Spanish linen and "China" cloth are among the new materials for spring and summer suits. *Velours* winsey is a speckled red cloth, dotted with black or brown. The coloring to this is wool, the white warp cotton. It is very pretty, requiring little or no trimming, and is seventy-five cents per yard. To some of these new summer winseys, there is a reverseable side, displaying a solid contrasting color; these are useful for suits or dresses made with *revers*.

Mous marine, or sailor's cloth, consists of knotted wool, darned upon a fine white canvas ground. It is light in texture, but would be satisfactory for wear, because it is nearly all wool.

Spanish linen is simply undressed linen of a dull bluff color, very clean and cool, and very durable. It is fifty cents per yard and will be fashionable for summer traveling suits, with "Jury" bonnets of white muslin.

China cloth has a sort of porcelain surface which at once suggests the name. It is composed of India silk and cotton, and is warranted not to shrink. It comes only in two colors, bluff and light drab. It is intended and very well adapted for seaside wear, and is sixty-two and a half cents per yard.

Piques are very fashionable for children and also for ladies' wear. The newest are striped in wreath or vine-like patterns, and are a dollar per yard. The solid white or buff are best for children, braided in white, and these can be bought from thirty-six cents to seventy-five.

Very fine line stripes and checks are new and desirable, both in linen and *pique*, and each bring one dollar per yard.

Pique dresses are gored, quite plain, and cut long; they are only suitable for house-wear. A neat way to trim the single dress is to embroider them down each seam in a small, delicate leaf-like pattern.

EASTER COSTUME.

There are two occasions upon which New York ladies always wish to appear in entirely new toilets; one of these is the 1st of January, the other Easter Sunday.

On Easter Sunday the churches are decorated with flowers, and the appearance of new spring bonnets and dresses seems particularly appropriate.

The costume for the coming Easter consists of black silk skirt and pelisse. The skirt trimmed with narrow ruffles, cut on the bias, bound with silk, and headed at the top with narrow *rouleaux* of black satin, the pelisse trimmed with three narrow *rouleaux* of satin and a sash of very wide ribbon, looped or fastened at the back with a lace rosette. The pelisse opens on the left side and buttons down in a diagonal line to the waist, thence straight or scrolled according to fancy.

The trimming, of course, is not arbitrary. Some are trimmed with lace on either side, crossing the shoulder and forming breetlles. The sash is then made of silk, instead of ribbon, and trimmed with lace. Black silk crimped gimpe is also used, the flat heading studded with very small black satin buttons.

"Trianon" bonnet of "Mandarin" (yellow-green) silk, trimmed with blonde barbes, narrow ribbon, and thistle ornament made in crape of the same shade, Easter visiting toilette is of pearl-gray silk, with an upper skirt trimmed with black laces. A Marie Antoinette scarf, also trimmed with lace, and a black lace bonnet ornamented with cut steel

LACE ROBES, A PRINCESSE.

Among the novelties in laces are the new robes, *a Princesse*, trained skirt and low body in black or white llama, very fine and of beautiful designs. The skirt entirely covers the skirt of the dress, and may be worn over a slip of plain silk, satin or grenadine. The body is straight, low and square, with only a band across the shoulders. The price is one hundred and fifty dollars.

The *Marie Antoinette* scarfs have also made their appearance in black and white llama lace, at from twenty-five to thirty dollars each, and a *coiffure mantille* is exhibited, which it is supposed may supersede bonnets altogether.

Laces and India shawls have now become reduced to nearly the prices paid before the war, and ladies who wish to make such purchases will find the present a favorable time to buy.

Shawls are not worn with short dresses, and, therefore, only the more costly styles are in demand—principally cashmere and lace.

"WOODLAND" JEWELRY.

This is the name given to an entirely new kind of ornaments, which will undoubtedly have some success. They consist of sets, including breast pin, ear rings and sleeve buttons, or breast pin and ear rings alone, made of wood in the form of leaves, flowers, buds and small sprays, most admirably painted in natural colors. Toy leaves, upon which a lady bug has settled, balanced upon a stem; acorns, pansies, fuchsias, and the like, are all most faithfully represented; but the leaf designs, grained in the darker and lighter shades with exquisite fidelity, appear to me the prettiest.

There is no weight of consequence to the ornaments, so they would not be objectionable on that account. They are not costly, and would not be suitable in the place of diamonds, but they are appropriate and seasonable for country wear; pretty with white dresses, and charming for young girls, or for a change from other and richer styles. The price is only from three to six or eight dollars per set, and certainly their truth and artistic beauty make them worth infinitely more than the sham gold and glass stones so often worn.

SUMMER HOOPED SKIRTS.

A new "laced" skirt has been introduced for summer wear, which is graceful in shape, correct in size, and very useful, as it will wash without removing the springs.

"Skeleton" skirts have almost had their day; they are dangerous, and never were fit to wear from their liability to accident.

Nod skirts are to be worn with short dresses, the other with long in-door toilettes are absolutely essential. Both must be narrow; but the long one is allowed a trifle more latitude round the bottom, which is expended in the depth at the back.

The new skirts are very small, but there are a number of skeleton hoops, made upon old forms, which manufacturers try to get rid of upon ignorant buyers by assuring them that large hoops are fashionable.

The "Paniers," talked of in Paris, would do away with hooped skirts; but certainly they would not be any improvement upon them. They simply form a bunch, which is deformity, upon the hips, the folds of the dress hanging thence in lank folds to the ground.

"THE ORDER OF THE PEN."

It is whispered in literary circles that a new order is to be founded among the literary woman of New York city, from which men are to be excluded, but which is gradually to extend its operation among female writers all over the country.

The association is to be known as the "Order of the Pen," and is to afford an opportunity for literary women to become acquainted with each other, assist, sustain and comfort each other, and vote each other testimonials and tea sets upon proper occasions. These last tokens of acknowledgment and appreciation, women have never had a chance at before, and they will probably be very popular.

The badge of the order consists of a gold quill, feathered out, not more than an inch and a half in length, so that it can be worn as a brooch or a shoulder clasp, or as the central ornament for a white satin rosette, with an end upon which is printed "Mightier than the sword," the design of the pen rendering the commencement of this motto unnecessary. The full badge is only to be worn in "meeting," which is to take place once a month at Delmonico's, and be made interesting by a "lunch," over which news and gossip of all kinds can be discussed.

JENNIE JUNE.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

THE PASCHALL HOUSE ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

$500,000 IN PRIZES

Number of Prizes, Five Hundred

Price of Certificates, $5 Each

Splendid Fortunes for Somebody

Awarding of Prizes on June 1, '68 AT MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

FIRST PRIZE.

The PASCHALL HOUSE, corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.; Lot 87 feet front by 120 deep, has four stories, sixty floor rooms; also, five elegant stores. These, together with the Hotel, is brought in rent of $20 per annum. This magnificent house, with furniture complete, is

VALUED AT.....$250,000

SECOND PRIZE.

An elegant Three Story Double Brick Residence, with three and a half acres of ground, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on the north front Chester Square. Home splendidly finished, with all modern improvements. Grounds finely laid out with shrubbery, etc. Fine stables, outbuildings, etc.; all in complete order, and

VALUED AT.....$60,000

THIRD PRIZE.

A handsome Three Story Brick Residence, No. 1823 Chestnut street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, St. Louis, Missouri, containing twelve rooms, elegantly finished throughout, with all modern improvements complete; Lot 21½ by 100½ feet deep.

VALUED AT.....$18,000

FOURTH PRIZE.

The fine Mansion of the late Judge R. W. Wells, Jefferson City, Missouri. Two Story Brick and Frame fifteen large rooms, and finished throughout with all modern improvements; Lot 135 feet front on High street by 230 feet deep. Grounds finely laid out, terraced, flower beds, etc.

VALUED AT.....$18,000

IX MORE PRIZES.

Consisting of Fine Brick Residences in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, situated: No. 728 South Eighth street, 720 south Eighth street, 1417 Morgan street, 1412 Morgan street, 712 and 716 Chouteau avenue.

VALUED AT.....$79,000

250 PRIZES

From the firm of BOOGHER BROTHERS, Watchmakers and Jewelers, No. 106 south Fifth street, under the Southern Hotel, where samples of the goods may be seen, consisting of one elegant Solid Silver service, worth $1,00; Solid silver Goblets, Plated Tea Sets, Ladies' and Gent enamel Gold Watches, French Mantel Clocks, Fancy Silver Pieces, Silver Jewelry, etc.

ALL VALUED AT.....$15,000

120 PRIZES

In Fine Sewing Machines, of various patterns, ranging in price from $65 to $150, of the best manufacture, and

VALUED AT.....$10,000

100 PRIZES IN CASH.

$100 EACH.....$10,000

20 PRIZES OF FINE PIANOS

From the St. Louis Piano Manufactory, ranging in price from $450 to $650 each. Samples can be seen at the rooms of the Company, corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, under the Pascall House.

VALUED AT.....$10,000

MAKING IN ALL

500 SPLENDID PRIZES

Ranging from $10 to $200,000 each, and

VALUED AT $500,000.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

Will be Donated to the Orphans of St. Louis, Mo

DETAILS OF THE DRAWING.

A suitable Committee of Responsible Gentlemen will be selected to conduct the drawing and awarding of the prizes, on the day appointed, at MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL, on the following plan:

One hundred thousand numbers, representing the Certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and five hundred tickets, inscribed with the names of the prizes, to wit: "Paschal House," etc., will be placed in another. From these wheels a number and a prize will be drawn at the same time and the number drawn will take the prize drawn with it.

The prizes will be ready for delivery upon the result of the award being known, and the persons by whom the ten real estate prizes are drawn will receive deeds to the same, with titles clear and unencumbered.

All money received upon the sale of these Certificates will be placed in responsible banking houses of St. Louis, Missouri, where it will remain, to the credit of the Association, until after the drawing takes place.

References given by Permission

Attl, Pollard & Resick, Bankers, St. Louis.
Daniel D. Taylor, ex-Mayor of St. Louis.
Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, St. Louis.
Provident Savings Association.
Edward S. Pommer, Memphis, Tennessee.
Merchant's Saving Ins tution, St. Louis, Mo.
John H. Andrews, ex Sheriff of St. Louis county, Mo.
Laveille, Warner & Co., proprietors Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
Julius Valle, of the firm of Chouteau, Harrison & Valle.
Stephen Wells, President Accommodation Bank, St. Louis.
Honorable Willis A Tansey.
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A. Krieckhaus, President City Council.
Joseph Independent, City Comptroller.
Hon. W. Dreyer.

No person will be authorized to sell Certificates for the Association, or be recognized as an agent, unless holding a certificate to that effect from the Manager of the Association.

NOTICE.

Persons ordering Certificates by mail can send greenbacks to the amount of ten dollars in registered letters, and persons or other drafts, payable to our order, for larger amounts, at our risk, with address of town, county and State carefully written.

Certificates may be had at the office of the Manager, at Walnut street end of the following agents: Alex Kinney, proprietor of the Paschal House; John King, 111 North Fourth street; Fagundus House, Samuel Boogher, Bowker & Kenney, Southern Hotel, corner of the Southern Hotel; H. Von Phul, Cigar Store, corner Fourth and Walnut streets; Torrey's Restaurant, 9 North Fourth street; Lindell House, corner Fourth and Pine streets; W. H. Tilden, Photographic rooms, 17 North Fourth street; D. D. Gates, Southern Hotel saloon; J. H. Cox, Commercial Restaurant; H. H. Sexton, News Stand, 81 North Main street; G. D. Winis, Bookstore, 80 Washington avenue.

All letters for Certificates or communications should be addressed to

PHILIP S. LANHAM, Manager,

No. 416 Walnut Street,

Under Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri.

J. A. COPELAAND, Secretary.

TICKETS CAN BE HAD OF

T. B. FLEMMING,

mh15 No. 2 S Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

NATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A NEW enterprise, to be known as the National Telegraph Company, has been organized with valuable franchises conferred by a recent act of Congress for the purpose of establishing Trunk Lines of Telegraphs on all the principal railroad's and mail routes in the United States. The stock is to be issued upon the same principle as that of the Merchant's Union Express company, which recently commenced operations. The design is to influence the entire business community in the enterprise. This is done, not so much to dispose of the stock as it is to secure the business of the country which the lines pass

THE CAPITAL IS TO BE

$10,000,000

in 200,000 shares of the par value of

$100 PER SHARE

But the actual amount to be paid in cash is

$35 PER SHARE

and this amount is to be paid as follows: One per cent. of the par at the time of subscribing, and no more until the entire capital has been subscribed, and then an call is to be made by the board of Directors; installments not to exceed five per cent per month. When thirty-five per cent of the par value of the shares have been paid in certificates of stock will be issued. This will give the Company a paid up

CASH CAPITAL OF $3,500,000

Which will be sufficient to duplicate lines to all or nearly all the paying points reached by the present monopoly.

The present Telegraph Companies throughout the country have been enabled to declare one huge monopoly and are now realizing over SIX MILLIONS DOLLARS per year or over one hundred per cent. on the actual cost of the lines. Their present capital having been watered over ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS DOLLARS per cent.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY have a recognition from the United States Government of the importance of their enterprise, with a grant of the most valuable franchises ever conferred upon a telegraph company. No competing line has ever had the right now granted by Congress to this company to contract and possess lines, or every description. The position of the Company differs from that of any company ever before organized, the question of the RIGHT OF WAY IS FOREVER SETTLED.

The Stockholders of this Company cannot be sold out or TRANSFERRED to any other Company. The act of Congress under which this Company has been organized prohibits any transfer of the franchise granted.

CALLS---HOW TO BE MADE

One per cent of the Stock will be required on subscribing, and subsequent calls, not to exceed five per cent per month, will be made by the Board of Directors, from time to time, as may be necessary, to supply funds to construct and equip the lines; but no calls will be made after one per cent is paid, until the entire Capital Stock shall have been subscribed

ACTUAL CAPITAL REQUIRED

The Company confidently believe that thirty-five per cent of the Capital Stock will construct and fully equip

25,000 Miles of Wire

Which will connect all the commercial centers and important places in the United States. This opinion rests upon the most reliable estimates and responsible offers to construct and equip the lines.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY is organized under the laws of the state of New York, and franchises conferred by an act of Congress, approved July 24, 1866.

President—GEORGE B. SENTER, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Vice President—ROBERT SQUIRES, of New York City.

Secretary—GEORGE B. WALLER, of New York City.

COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, New York

A limited amount of the capital stock of this Company is allotted to this locality, and those having an opportunity, and subscribing, will be placed upon equal terms with its Operators, and will enjoy all the interests in all franchises which have acquired, or may hereafter accrue to the Company from any and all sources.

Stock may now be subscribed in this Company at the Office of its MEMPHIS AGENCY, E. W. DUN & CO., 321 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

S. B. WRIGHT,
General Agent for Memphis and Vicinity.

PLUMBERS.

JOSEPH FLANNERY,

Practical Plumber,

Gas and Steam Pipe Fitter,

No. 63 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

Keep constantly on hand a well selected a

Iron and Brass Lift and Force Pumps

LUNN & MALLON,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND

STEAM PIPE FITTERS,

204 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

HAVE on hand a large stock of PUMPS, CHANDELIERS, LEAD AND IRON PIPE. BRASS WORK of every description for Gas, Steam and Water.

Jobbing promptly attended to.

REAL ESTATE.

D. G. KENNY, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. J. B. PORTER

KENNY & PORTER,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND GENERAL AGENTS.

HAVING permanently established our office in No. 5 Kintzing Block, corner of Second and Madison streets, we intend to deal strictly in Real Estate Brokerage in Memphis and surrounding country, together with surveying, Draughting and Assignments in various branches. The drainage of swamp lands, log ring and estimating of levies, etc., also the Rental and Leasing of dwellings for owners of our business will receive special attention. Using always our best exertion for the benefit of those who may favor us with their patronage and trust ourselves to merit a liberal patronage of the public.

D. G. KENNY.
J. B. PORTER.

House for Sale on 13 Years' Lease.

THE undersigned offers for sale the house formerly occupied by Dr. [illegible]

No. 216 Madison Street Extended,

Containing twelve rooms, kitchen and servants' room. The house is conveniently located, with good cellars and cisterns, and will be sold on a lease of thirteen years, with the rent to run for the annual rent of $300. Terms, for the balance of the lease, one-half cash, and the remainder in one year, with interest. Inquire of the undersigned, or on the premises, of Mr. [illegible] Front street.

A. M. WILSON.

COTTON AND COMMISSION

S. W. PRICE, Late of Raymond, Miss. A. R. TREADWELL, Memphis, Tenn.

PRICE & TREADWELL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 15 Union Street, Lee Block.

Between Main and Front streets MEMPHIS, TENN.

H. FITZGERALD, Gallatin. C. C. HILL, Memphis. JOHN T. JEFFERSON, Memphis.

H. FITZGERALD & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton Yarns, Sheeting and Osnaburgs, Dupont's Gunpowder, and Printing Paper,

374 Front Street MEMPHIS

E. O. HURD,

COTTON COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 49 West Second Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Orders solicited

ANDERSON & GAY,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 338 Front Street, Corner Union,

HAVE ON CONSIGNMENT, FOR SALE TO THE TRADE

2,000 bales Hay,
2,000 bushels Oats (black and white,)
500 barrels Seed Potatoes,
25 tierces Davis' Sugar-cured Hams,
2,000 barrels Cape Lime.

feb20

TITUS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 10 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE respectfully solicit a share of the business of the planters of the South. We thank our former customers for their patronage, and would be pleased to have them continue business with us. Our charges are the same as heretofore. All Cotton consigned to us will be insured unless otherwise instructed

J. W. DICKINSON, Formerly Reid & Dickinson. DR. R. F. DICKINSON, Late Surgeon C. S. A.
W. W. WILLIAMS, Madison county, Tennessee.

DICKINSON WILLIAMS & CO.,

Cotton Factors, General Commission AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,

No. 210 Front Street, Memphis, Tennessee

Liberal advances made on Consignments. No.

We have a warehouse of our own in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee a reasonable per cent of insurance against loss in fire, a thing we have had to submit to heretofore. Bagging and Rope furnished on usual terms.

Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river to Green's (above Jones' wharf) Memphis, Tenn. Orders solicited

MINTER PARKER, J. W. WARD

PARKER, WARD & CO.,

(Successors to Pittman, Parker & Co.,)

Commission Merchants

Lee Block, No. 15 Union Street,

mh8 MEMPHIS, TENN.

C. W. STURDIVANT, F. G. LAWHORN, J. A. NEVILLS

C. W. STURDIVANT & CO.,

GROCERY AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

No. 182 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

mh11

BARKER & CO.,

Auction and Commission

MERCHANTS,

Real Estate & Collecting Agents,

Aberdeen, Miss.

Consignments solicited.

BARKER & CO.

jal0

BANKS.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS, No. 8 Jefferson Street.

Paid in Capital - - - - - $300,000
Authorized Capital - - $1,000,000

W. H. CHERRY, President. A. T. LACEY, Vice President.

S. J. PHERSHAN, Cashier.

STOCK AND BONDS WANTED

MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK, Memphis March 4, 1868.

I WILL pay the highest market price for the following securities, within thirty days: First and second Mortgage Bonds and Coupons and stocks in

Mississippi Central Railroad Company,
Memphis and Charleston Railroad,
Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad,
Mobile and Ohio Railroad,
Memphis and Little Rock Railroad,
Memphis and Ohio Railroad Bonds.
N. O., Jackson and Great Northern R. R. Co.
Also, Memphis City and State Tennessee Bonds and Coupons.

mh6tf JACOB I. KYLE, President.

FOR SALE.

1,000 bales Straight Timothy Hay,

1,000 barrels Louisville Cement,

100 barrels Celebrated Missouri Magnolia Mills Flour, equal to Harrison's, at Low Cash Prices.

Just Received,

JOHN E. MOODY & CO.,

mh8 302 Front Street.

MISCELLANEOUS

Mad. M. Leise's Dancing Academy,

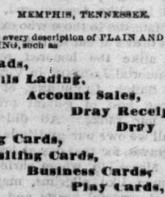
221 Second Street, Adams Block.

MADAM L.'s Classes for the above accomplishment will remain open during the Spring and Summer months, as follows: Children's Class Saturdays at 10 a.m. and three o'clock p.m., and Tuesdays at four p.m. Gents same evening at 8, 9 o'clock.

mh6

THE FINLEY

CHURN DASHER!



THE SIMPLEST. THE CHEAPEST. THE BEST.

THREE DOLLARS. SOLD EVERYWHERE AT ONE PRICE GUARANTEED.

5,000 AGENTS MORE WANTED!

AGENCIES granted by Counties or States.

Call and see us or write for particulars, (with stamp.)

DASHER sent to any address on receipt of price.

Price everywhere invariably Three Dollars Cash.

The FINLEY CHURN DASHER is simple, cheap, popular, The old Dasher BREAKS or SLASHES the cream to pieces.

The FINLEY DASHER CUTS the cream to pieces.

The old Dasher makes but TWO agitations of the cream at each up and down motion.

The FINLEY DASHER makes from TEN to FIFTEEN agitations at each up and down motion.

The old Dasher CAN NOT supply the requisite amount of air.

The FINLEY DASHER DOES introduce large and constant supplies of fresh air.

The old Dasher requires from ONE-FOURTH to ONE-THIRD of the butter in the cream because it CANNOT remove it.

The FINLEY DASHER takes ALL the butter out of the cream, and therefore GIVES FOUR-FIFTHS more than the old Dasher.

The old Dasher requires the hard work of a HALF to ONE HOUR. The FINLEY DASHER WILL DO THE SAME WORK in from FIVE to FIFTEEN minutes.

The old Dasher CONTINUES TWENTY to TWENTY-SIX HOURS each MONTH in churning. The FINLEY DASHER does the same work in one-QUARTER TO ONE-HALF THE TIME, and is sufficient to last TWO FINLEY DASHERS at three do lars each.

The FINLEY DASHER can be so quickly CLEANED—made "bright as a penny," and WILL KEEP AS SWEET—as essential good milk and butter.

The FINLEY DASHER gives to the cream a decidedly firm, waxy, granny appearance—better for butter, with more in its grain.

The FINLEY DASHER, in the latter respect has the advantage over all Crank or Rocky Churns—THEY TAKE THE GRAIN OUT OF THE BUTTER, AND LEAVE IT LIKE LARD.

The FINLEY DASHER will last a life time if not abused.

The FINLEY DASHER is adapted to "old fashioned churns."

ANY ONE can use the FINLEY DASHER—so simple.

The FINLEY DASHER is being used over the greater portion of Middle and Western Tennessee, Northern Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Alabama, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and Western New York, with the very greatest satisfaction.

5,000 AGENTS MORE WANTED!

Small or large territory—Counties or states. Terms liberal. Always ready to give information to those desiring agencies, or "Will sell a few single dashers at a great bargain to right party."

Headquarters at S. S. LLOYD'S CHINA HALL, 33 Main street Memphis

W. H. GRAVES, Retail Agent for city of Memphis and Shelby county.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.,
General Agents for United States.
mh8 33 Main street Memphis, Tenn.

RUFUS L. DALTON. SUN. F. PRICE

DALTON & PRICE,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS AND

Book Binders,

No. 9 Jefferson Street, Under Commercial Hotel

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

EXECUTE every description of PLAIN and FANCY JOB PRINTING, such as

Bill Heads,
Bills Lading,
Account Sales,
Dray Receipts,
Dray Tickets,
Wedding Cards,
Visiting Cards,
Business Cards,
Play Cards,
Ball Tickets,
Blanks of all kinds,
Circulars,
Receipt Books,
Check Books,
Drafts,

And every description of

Railroad and Steamboat Printing.

BLANK BOOKS of every description made to order. Particular attention given to RULING of all kinds, such as

Music, Magazines,
Ladies' Books, Periodicals,
Standard Works, etc., Etc.

No. 9 Jefferson Street.

feb20

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

BOHLEN, HUSE & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Ice,

296 1-2 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

WE would remind dealers in Ice, in the railroad and river towns, that the spring is the best time to lay in their stock. While we are unloading, we can sell it by car load or in large quantities cheaper than after it is put in store, and the wastage in transit is much less.

Packing orders promptly filled, when money is sent with them, or when ordered through a city merchant.

feb15 BOHLEN, HUSE & CO.

SMITH & LEECH,

No. 342 Second Street,

Opposite Greenlaw Opera House,

DISTILLERS and Wholesale Dealers in SOUR MASH, RYE and BOURBON COUNTY WHISKIES, and PROOF SPIRITS.

Our grades will compare, equal or superior to same line of goods in this or any other market.

mh17

JOHN A. DENIE,

DEALER IN

Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Lime, Cement

Plaster, Hair,

FIRE BRICK & WESTERN PRODUCE

No. 41 South Court Square,

mh20

LUMBER.

Glazed Sash.

Cheapest in the city.

W. T. SWANWICK & CO.

150,000 Shingles.

Best to be had.

W. T. SWANWICK & CO.

300,000 Lath.

W. T. SWANWICK & CO.

Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, etc.

All articles

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A Cottage Residence, containing four rooms, the premises embracing about five acres. Location, Wa ington street, a short distance south of Vance.
MASSUCK & PICKETT,
mh19 No. 317 Second street.

FOR RENT.—One dwelling house, No. 332 Hernando street. Will rent to a small family. Also, residence lots in Corinth, Mississippi for lease on long time. Apply to T. H. Logwood, No. 18 Union street. mh15

BOARDING.

REDUCTION IN BOARD—The WHITEMORE HOUSE has reduced its transient rates to $2 per day! Day Board to $6 per week; Regular Board with single rooms very low. Families can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms at the lowest rates. Owing to the fact that we have no agent to pay, we can afford better inducements to guests than any other house in the city. ja30

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

WE have one fine Arctic Soda Fountain, on is use for a few weeks at a soda, which we will sell at a bargain. It has ten syrup fauces, and all necessary appliances. Apply at Ward & Latham's, druggists, corner Main and Adams streets, opposite the Worsham House. mh14

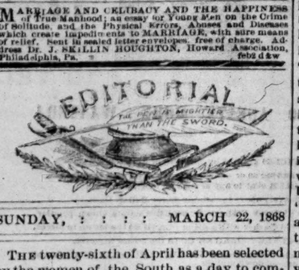
NOTICE—I will, at the next term of the County Court, apply for letters of administration upon the estate of Fletcher Taylor, deceased.
mh18 C. N. TAYLOR.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases or the price positively refunded. Installments relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottles and get your money back. H. F. GOODYEAR, 316 Second street, Agent. Price 25 cents. mh19

NOTICE—At the April term I will apply to the County Court of Shelby county to be appointed Guardian of Mary Lula and Bettie McNeal, minor heirs of J. R. McNeal deceased.
ONLEY & DUVAL, Solicitors. R. A. REYNOLDS. mh5

NOTICE—To all whom it may Concern—I have this day been appointed by the County Court of Shelby county, the insolvency of the estate of William Biggs, deceased. All creditors are required to file their claims by the first day of October, '68, or they will be barred.
ONLEY & DUVAL, Solicitors. H. IRBY, Administrator. mh4

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY AND THE HAPPINESS of True Manhood; an essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the Physical Errors, Abuses and Diseases which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. feb2 d&w



SUNDAY, : : : : MARCH 22, 1868

THE twenty-sixth of April has been selected by the women of the South as a day to commemorate the Confederate dead—to strew flowers, "love's last gift," above the breast of the noble men who died for a noble cause. For two years the ladies of Memphis on the twenty-sixth of April, have made the grave of the Confederate soldier their Mecca. They propose to make the next twenty-sixth of April one of unusual interest. Hon. LANDON C. HAYNES and Colonel MOSES WHITE have been selected as the speakers for the occasion, and the reputation of these two distinguished orators will draw a large crowd. This custom of strewing flowers on the graves of the heroic dead is as simple as it is beautiful. The proposition first originated with a noble hearted woman of Columbus, Georgia, in the following stirring and eloquent appeal: "The ladies are now, and have been for several days, engaged in the sad but pleasant duty of ornamenting and improving that portion of the City Cemetery sacred to the memory of our gallant Confederate dead; but we feel it an unfinished work, unless a day be set apart annually for its especial attention. We cannot raise monumental shafts and inscribe thereon their many deeds of heroism, but we can keep alive the memory of the debt we owe them by dedicating at least one day in each year to embellishing their humble graves with flowers. Therefore we beg the assistance of the press and the ladies throughout the South, to aid us in our efforts to set apart a certain day, to be observed from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and be handed down through time, as a religious custom of the country, to wreathe the graves of our martyred dead with flowers. Let every city, town and village join in the pleasant duty. Let all be alike remembered, from the heroes of Manassas to those who expired amid the death throes of our hallowed cause. We'll crown alike the honored resting places of the immortal JACKSON, in Virginia, JOHNSTON, of Shiloh, CLEBURNE, of Tennessee, and the host of gallant privates who adorned our ranks. All did their duty, and to all we owe our gratitude. Let the soldiers' graves, for that day at least, be the Southern Mecca, to whose shrine her sorrowing women, like pilgrims, may annually bring their grateful hearts and floral offerings. And when we remember the thousands who were buried "with their martial cloaks around them," without Christian ceremony of interment for their beloved bodies, we would invoke the aid of the most thrilling eloquence throughout the land to inaugurate this custom by delivering on the appointed day this year, an eulogy on the unburied dead of our glorious Southern army. They died for their country! Whether their country had, or had not, the right to demand the sacrifice, is no longer a question for discussion with us. We leave that for future nations to decide. That it was demanded—that they nobly responded and fell, holy sacrifices on their country's altar, and are thereby entitled to their country's gratitude—none will deny. The proud banner under which they rallied in defense of the noblest cause for which heroes fought, or trusting women prayed, has been furled forever. The country for which they suffered and died has now no name or place among the nations of the earth. Legislative enactments may not now be made to do honor to their memories, but the veriest Radical that ever traced his genealogy back to the deck of the May Flower could not deny us the simple privilege of paying honor to those who died defending the life, honor and happiness of the Southern women." There is something inexpressibly affecting to men of manly sentiments in these spontaneous tributes of sympathy and respect which the women of the South are continually paying to the memory of their dead. With pure and sorrowed hearts, they propose, on the 26th of April, to hang wreaths, upon the graves of the brave men who have died for them. Many a broken-hearted woman will weep over the grave of the loved and lost. They will, on the day already mentioned, weep sad and bitter tears for their husbands, their brothers, their sons, that have been slain in battle. They have not the wreaths of victory to hang upon the tombs of the fallen, but they can, and they will, strew the graves of the faithful dead with flowers and with tears. A people mean enough, base enough, ungrateful enough to forget their defenders, have no admiration for sublime lessons of patriotism. Let men guard the honor of those who fell in our defense, and let woman perpetuate their memories. As the worshippers of the sun look to the east on the rising of the great king of day, so let each Southern heart that ever sympathised with the late struggle of the Southern people, look to the graves of the noble men who have fallen in our defense. The living are jealous of their honor, and the living cannot be too prodigal in honoring the noble dead. Then let us all meet on the twenty-sixth of April and once more mingle our tears and strew flowers over the graves of those who fell in our defense. A people who forget their martyrs will never have patriots and heroes. The old fable relates that a woman fulfilled a vow by laying her lustrous hair upon the altar of a goddess, whence JUPITER snatched it, and sat it a flaming constellation in the heavens. And as the Confederate soldiers laid down their lives in our defense so should their memory forever sparkle and glow in the hearts of their surviving countrymen.

"Although no carven column
Rears its marble shaft in air,
Pointing upward calm and solemn
As the lifted hands of prayer;
They have monuments of glory,
That shall mock the power of time,
And repeal their hallowed story,
Unto every age and clime."

"The mountains looking downward
On each consecrated plain;
And the rivers rolling onward
Their blue tribute to the main,
And the flowers of beauty springing,
Where the golden sunlight shines,
On their graves, and wind-sighing
Their low requiem 'mid the pines."

WE once heard of a man who went into a fight expecting to be killed, but only lost an arm and a leg, and thanked his God that matters were not worse. The Radicals at present are in the same predicament. They went into the late election in New Hampshire expecting to be defeated; but because they have carried the State by *greatly reduced majorities*, they are jubilant, and thank God that matters are not worse. As the Richmond *Enquirer and Examiner* very appropriately remarks: "No shipwrecked mariner, after floating during the long dark hours of a starless night, clinging, bruised and half frozen, to a broken spar, ever hailed a "life" boat with more unbounded delight, than the Radicals do their escape from utter annihilation in the little State of New Hampshire. Their day for offensive operations having passed, when now-a-days a besieged garrison is not captured, their joy is as great as it was when two years ago they wrested some of the largest States of the Union from the grasp of the Democracy. "The Dutch having carried Holland," by about one-third of the majority by which they elected their candidates two years ago, now unfurl their banners upon the outer walls, fire cannon, let off fireworks, beat drums, clang cymbals and rend the air with shouts of victory. We can imagine some antediluvian reprobate, when the great deluge had covered all the valleys and highlands of the old world, climbing to the top of the tallest tree on the summit of the loftiest mountain in Asia, and rejoicing that the flood *had not yet reached that point.* Last year the Radicals carried New Hampshire by a majority of 3,146; now they have carried it by a majority of about 2,000. Full returns have not been received; but enough is known to show that the Republican loss is about 1,000. Notwithstanding this great falling off in a little New England State, situated in a remote corner of the Union, having scarce any intercourse with the other States, and to which there is no emigration, the Republicans are everywhere rejoicing at the result, and showing by their joy that they were looking for a total overthrow. Though they have lost about a third of their majority, they are quite happy in not having lost all of it. The New York *World* closes an article on the subject with this paragraph:

As the Republicans lose in the stiff, unyielding Granite State, they will lose more largely among the quick, various, mobile, and mercurial populations of the Central and Western States. At the same rate of Democratic gain as in New Hampshire, we shall keep Connecticut by an increased majority, and perhaps carry Maine. We shall carry New York by an increased majority; New Jersey by an increased majority; Pennsylvania by an increased majority; Ohio by an increased majority; California by an increased majority; we shall retain Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky without an effort; and we have excellent chances of gaining enough more to make a handsome majority in the Electoral Colleges. As the Republicans cannot hold their own in New England, they must lose prodigiously elsewhere. Nor is this a mere inference. At the same time that we have been making small and slow gains in New Hampshire, the general drift of the town elections in New York and other States show great Democratic gains, won without eloquence and without effort, the spontaneous reaction of the public mind against the Radical revolutionists. The ranting jubilation of the *Tribune* over New Hampshire, is the mere "cracking of thorns under a pot."

The next State election will take place in Connecticut—another New England State, which in its day roasted witches, burnt THOMAS JEFFERSON in effigy, sided with the English in 1812, and got up the Hartford Convention, and has since that time sold spurious hams and nutmegs and committed many other naughty acts. But this State is not as hide bound in its political idiocy as its unhappy Puritan sisters, and is visited with frequent glimpses of reason. Connecticut has for years past felt the healthful influence of New York, and is in close proximity to that great city, and looks to it, and not to Boston, as the center of political sagacity and intelligence. There an election of State officers will take place on the sixth of April, and it was this State which first checked the triumphant march of the Radical column in 1867. Nothing can be more certain than an increased Conservative majority at the approaching election.

HUNTER has tried only two cases during the last two months. Men, some of them innocent, are groaning in jail, anxious for a trial and to prove their innocence, but this beastly tyrant has adjourned his court for party purposes, and innocent men are forced to drag out a miserable life, in order to advance Radicalism. We understood yesterday that HUNTER intended visiting Washington for the purpose of telling his wrongs. Would'nt it be a rich spectacle to see this old stinking LAZARUS at the gate of the Capitol and the Radical dogs licking the sores which the AVALANCHE has made upon his filthy carcass?

A FEW of our *pretended* friends are constantly complaining that we have too much in our columns about such a small thing as HUNTER. In reply, we would simply remark that we are constrained to use an offensive name to defend a principle. As we have already said, this is not a personal war. It is a contest for Liberty, for Justice, for the Right, and neither we nor the villain who is pursuing us are involved in the contest. We must confess we have feeling—deep, bitter feeling. We would say to those who are disposed to censure us for lumbering our columns with anything that concerns HUNTER, that when they are incarcerated in jail, thrown into a loathsome dungeon, shut out from the pure sunlight of Heaven, a prisoner without a crime, made to associate with murderers and thieves, they will feel that indignation which we feel and which we express. We are not alone in this feeling. The following extracts show the universal outburst of indignation which fills the Southern heart on account of the cruelty of a petty despot:

GRENADA, MISS., March 19, 1868.

MRS. FANNY GALLAWAY:

DEAR MADAM: I have the honor to tender you our thanks for your fearless undertaking, with an assurance that you have become thoroughly seated in our lifelong remembrance. World to God and high heaven our once beloved, sunny land was now composed of such manly spirits as fittingly step forth in the great heart of the AVALANCHE—the editorial column. Fanny Gallaway we love you for your works' sake; and in the language of the poet: "Resemblance of image fails to exhibit even a skeleton idea of the beauty of the hero." You will ever be esteemed by your fellow citizens, and may heaven bless you in your maternal slumbers, and assist you in your future works. Old grandmama Hunter will doubtless be compelled to go further North to find his game, as such buzzards have already found out that all which she expects is not dead.
A FRIEND. (W. A. S.)

The Creature Hunter—A Few Words of and Concerning Him.

From the Cairo Democrat, 17th.]

When will Radical vengeance be appeased? To what condition of beggary, misery and woe must the present Radical Congress and its heartless minions propose to reduce the people of the South, who dared to think for themselves, and thinking, dared to vindicate by their convictions on the battle-field?

Look, to-day, at Tennessee! Look at the chief city of that State, and you behold a social and political condition that is crushing out the energies and enterprise of the people, and destroying one of the first commercial cities in the great Valley of the Mississippi!

William Hunter, like an old man of the sea, is on the neck of that people, fastened there by that satire on humanity developed in the person of the beastly Brownlow. This man Hunter holds official place in Memphis, and does it to wreak mean personal and political revenge, utterly regardless of right, honesty, decency and public interests, utterly regardless of human nature. He is in the execution of the most impious of human natures. He is in office, not by the votes of the people, for nine-tenths of the white population of Memphis sue for the dog he is—but at the instance of the tyrant Governor of the State, and through the favor of men and negroes almost as unprincipled as himself.

As a criminal judge, this man Hunter seeks to hush the voice of the press in Memphis, to stifle all criticism of his own infamous acts; to keep from the public eye every loathing thing that might brand upon his own fiendish feeling, or irritate the masters whom he serves in any cowardly and despicable slavery. Editors have been torn from their families by him and imprisoned because they dared to speak publicly of his lawless villainy and official corruption. Brownlow's police and militia are at his service, and these he has used, and will use to enforce his tyrannical and cowardly edicts.

A man who, "never laugh, cuts such fantastic tricks" deserves a notice. Who is he and where did he come from? are legitimate questions.

All his life, William Hunter was little better than a vagabond. He never knew what it was to be a gentleman, as for that reason, never sought respectable associations. He never studied law six consecutive days in his life, and yet he professes to be a lawyer! In point of scholarship, of statesmanship, yet he professes to be a "pattern maker;" he never read the Bible in his life, yet denounces it as the ravings of crazy old fools who fattened on the ignorance of their age. For years he was a ranting methodist preacher, professing to teach what he himself had never been taught. He has shown himself a success in nothing; a failure in everything. We repeat that of which we have been well assured, when we say that this man, Hunter, forms a position of what is known as the scum of humanity. He cares no more for a debt of honor, or pledges involving his character for honesty and veracity, than a dog does for the laws of etiquette. Time after time he was, through his own shiftlessness, at the point of suffering, in this city, and Mound City. Time after time he has been furnished with means to appease his hunger; time after time he has borrowed money from friends and neighbors, promising, most faithfully, to return it at a given time; yet, for the cash he returned ingratitude, and for the money—nothing!

It is not slandering the present "Judge Hunter," of Memphis, to say that, in Cairo, he had the confidence of nobody. That in a few short months after locating here he exhausted the little personal credit almost all strangers have, and that he left the city for the city's good. He owes hundreds of dollars in the commercial world as we have said, for but what his paper might be purchased for five cents on the dollar.

Such a man has sneaked the liberty of the press! and he is foolish enough to believe that he will silence it in Memphis!

Deluded creature he is! As well might he rail against the light of the sun and seek to darken that orb with his pestiferous breath, as to seek to stifle the voice of a press that is crying aloud in the cause of right, and sparing nothing for the writhing of the wicked.

A Heroine in the Sanctum.

From the Aberdeen Examiner.]

The miscreant Hunter, who apes man in figure, and proxies Satan and all the impish fiends, aiming to suppress the AVALANCHE, has at last ordered his gallant editor to jail, for having manifested that contempt for the miserable brute, that all respectable Tennessee can feel; but the AVALANCHE is irrepressible, and the noble lady of its imprisoned manager, leaving her confinement but little behind her infirmary, boldly enters the vacated sanctum, and, in the following touching editorial, announces what a woman dare do, and will do in the cause of heroism and her prostrate South; all honor to her.

From the Tuscumbia Alabamian.]

On the evening of the 15th instant, at Memphis, Judge Hunter committed Colonel M. C. Gallaway, chief editor of the AVALANCHE, to jail for ten days, for contempt. During the incarceration of the editor Mrs. Gallaway occupies the editorial chair, and puts her "quill" to use in no ordinary style. She is spunky, and lets fly her shafts to the circumference of that "grand" of the 19th century, Hunter. Who it seems the editors have offended personally, and uses his power in retaliation by fine and imprisonment.

The card from Mrs. Gallaway, in taking editorial charge, is just what might have been expected from such a noble, refined and accomplished lady as she is, and her friends applaud her conduct, and sympathize with her in the trials she has and may have standing for imprisonment of her gallant and high-toned husband. Mrs. Gallaway is one of Alabama's noblest daughters, and well may she be proud of her.

From the Nashville Banner.]

No man is quicker to recognize a flash of true genius, or is more appreciative of eloquent puck, than the worthy President of our Nashville Blood Horse Association. No sooner did Colonel William H. Johnson, of Nicholasville, in this vicinity, hear of the outrageous arrest of Colonel Matt. Gallaway, of the AVALANCHE, and read the spirited and wifely editorials thereon from the wife of the incarcerated editor, than he became inspired with the ring of its true metal, and felt the warmth of a kindred and sympathetic glow of the same fire of genius, and for the hour or the moment claimed the name of "FANNY GALLAWAY" for his yearling filly, sired by Brown Dick, dam Fanny McAlister by Omers, and she the dam of the re owned and lovable "Muggins." She is a half sister thereto to "Muggins," the pride and glory of our Tennessee turf. In a brief note to us announcing the appropriate christening the President gallantly remarks: Appreciating so highly the compliment tendered by Mrs Gallaway, and, after reading her gallant leader, I was compelled to call my filly for her, and know, that if she don't succeed on the turf and make a dead game nag, it will not be for the want of a gallant name and an illustrious namesake."

Judicial Tyranny.

From the Tuscumbia Times.]

The name of William Hunter, known to the newspaper reader as the Judge of the Criminal Court in Memphis, has become infamous in its bare mention, and will descend through the page of time detested and loathed of every human soul. The miscreant has culminated in the tyrant, and what he dares not to by reason of a cowardly moral and physical cowardice, he performs by virtue of present power. Tennessee is cursed with a second Jeffries, and the people of Memphis, like those of London, contemn and spit upon the wicked old dotard who limits so nearly the English original. Like him who was torn by military force from the grasp of an outraged and indignant London populace, and lodged within strong prison walls, to escape popular wrath, the day will come when this Tennessee Jeffries will crave to be immured, so that he, too, may escape the frowns and maledictions of outraged humanity. The dirty old vagabond of Memphis has lately raised his arm of fiendish power and struck a blow at the liberties of the press. Thanks, cordial and manifold thanks to the moral prowess of Colonel M. C. Gallaway, of the Memphis AVALANCHE, that the blow so maliciously aimed has recoiled; and if the despicable dog, miscalled Judge, does not lie prostrate at the feet of outraged manhood, he loiters as he walks along the pathway that will ultimately conduct him to eternal infamy.

To-day Colonel Gallaway, in his prison cell, is recognized as the personification of patriotic dignity, and the light of day that beams but faintly through grated windows, reveals the more brightly and enduringly the name and character of his sex endeared to the memories of Southern females and family altars.

When the name of William Hunter, of Memphis, is buried in the oblivion of endless obscurity, that of Colonel M. C. Gallaway will be emblazoned on the scroll of Southern honor and chivalry, and the marble niched in the southern *Pantheon*, will shadow out and render immortal a history that will never die. We bid our friend Gallaway all hail in the hours of his captivity, and invoke Heaven's best blessings on him, his and the holy cause of home, kindred and southern hearthstones for whose weal he has labored so zealously and long. To Mr. Campbell, the local editor of the AVALANCHE, now also imprisoned by the judicial serpent, Hunter, we likewise send greetings of kindly cheer, and ask him to remember that the cause for which he, like Colonel Gallaway, pres ntly suffers, will be recorded in the pages of our country's history, and tell generations to come after us, of deeds of noble daring.

From the Brandon [Mississippi] Republican.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, under the editorial conduct of Mrs. Gallaway, more than maintains its established reputation for fearlessness. Nor is it in all its premises conductor being fully a match for the wiles of the radicals, who are seeking to entrap her into some false position.

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This abridgment of the liberty of the press has created a profound feeling in the community, and particularly among the legal fraternity. A meeting of lawyers has been held, and a committee appointed to report hereafter upon the principles of law involved in the course of Judge Hunter. Meanwhile the prisoners have been brought before Judge Waldran, of the Municipal Court, upon a writ of habeas corpus, and the case has been set for hearing on this day, and until then our suffering brethren of the press remain in their recognizances.

Able counsel will appear for the editors. It is strongly hoped that the liberty of the press will be vindicated, and at the same time the prerogative of the bench protected and maintained by person ring its exercise within the limits of law.

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His contempt for enlightened public sentiment, his utter disregard of all the proprieties of private and official life, his defiance of decency and law, and his insolent, tyrannical manner of justice, unite to render him worthy of any position in the gift of the political organization by which he is kept and salaried.

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THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

SUNDAY, : : : MARCH 22, 1868

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail Daily	9:00 P.M.	10:45 P.M.
Through Express Daily	10:05 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
Cor 8th accommodation daily, except Sunday	6:00 A.M.	
Somerville Accommodation (daily, except Sunday)	6:35 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 278 Main street and at Depot.		

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express—Daily	3:30 P.M.	4:15 P.M.
Sardis Accommodation, Daily, except Sunday	9:20 A.M	1:20 P.M.
Freight, North, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; South, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	9:20 P.M.	7:30 A.M.

Takes effect Sunday, March 8, 1868.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Day Express	9:10 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Night Express	3:10 P.M.	4:00 P.M.

Railroad time 15 minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 267½ Main street. Depot head of Main street.

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

CLOSING OF MAILS.

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities North and West, at 2:30 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, New York, Nashville and all cities South and East, at 12:45 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 3:15 p.m.

All stations on Mississippi and Tennessee Southern and New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, at 3:15 p.m.

All stations on the Memphis and Louisville and Branch railroads, at 2:30 p.m.

All Stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads, at 12:45 p.m.

ROBERT C. GIST, Postmaster.

Officers and conductors of railroads are requested to give no free transportation to any one on the credit of the Avalanche.

M. C. GALLAWAY & CO

Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburg, will preach this morning, at the Wesleyan chapel, corner of Second and Poplar, at eleven a.m.

Rev. Dr. A. H. Kerr will preach at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Poplar streets, to-day at eleven o'clock, and at seven o'clock in the evening.

Elder T. W. Caskey has returned to the city, and will preach at the Linden street Christian Church to-day, at eleven a.m., and at half-past seven p.m.

Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Richmond, Virginia, will preach in the First Baptist Church, this morning, at eleven o'clock. Rev. Dr. Graves will preach the second of a series of sermons to young men, Subject: "Universalism."

There will be preaching at the Central Methodist Church, on Union street, at eleven o'clock a.m., and at half-past seven p.m.

An Odd Fellows' pic-nic will be given near the city, on the 27th proximo. It will be a fine affair.

Marie Antoinette ficau, new, at L. Kremer's.

Don't fail to go to B Lowenstein & Bros, to-morrow—grand opening day.

FOR SALE.—Ten thousand cabbage and tomato plants. Apply at 117 Market street. 2t

SPRING GOODS.—Murray & Ridgely, merchant tailors, No. 7 Union street, have just received their spring stock, consisting of the latest and most fashionable goods in the market. Give them a call. tf

One thousand handsome prints, beautiful patterns, twenty cases domestics, just received at B. Lowenstein & Bros. Grand opening day to-morrow.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Another reduction in the price of boots and shoes. Good boots $3 50 to $5; boys' boots, 2½ inches $2 50 to $1 25; misses shoes 65c to $1 25. J. H. Loewenstine and Bro., 231 Main street. tf

Mr. Wm. Kriel, butcher, stall 59 Poplar street market, has resumed business, and is prepared, as usual, to furnish the best and freshest meats in the market. His old customers and the public will take notice. 2t

RECTIFIERS.—We direct attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Smith & Leech, whisky rectifiers and dealers, 342 second street. They rectify and keep on hand a large supply of liquors. The trade will take notice.

The Wm. Kriel, butcher, who recently killed his wife in Lowell, is not the young man of that name—also a butcher—who resides in Memphis. The similarity of names has rendered this explanation due the Memphis Mr. Kriel.

REAL ESTATE.—Messrs. Kinney & Porter, real estate agents, Kit Williams' block, corner of Second and Madison streets, buy and sell real estate, rent houses, and transact all other business in their line. Those interested should consult them, and we are satisfied they will not regret it.

ROBBERY OF A STORE IN HERNANDO, MISSISSIPPI.—Information reached police headquarters yesterday that on Friday night Messrs Smith & Monroe's store, in Hernando, Mississippi, was burglariously entered and robbed of $300 worth of clothing and dry goods.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—Those in want of standard and school books and stationery of every kind, will do well to call on Messrs. C. G. Cleaves & Co., corner of Second and Monroe streets, who always keep a fine stock on hand. Attorneys will find their stock of law books ample, and all will find their prices to suit the times.

A GOOD HOTEL.—The dull times have little effect on the Worsham, whose tables and rooms are nearly always filled. The attentions shown patrons of the hotel induce them to return, and in consequence the register continues to record a healthy business. Messrs. Galloway & Royal know how to keep a hotel. If you do not believe it, give them a call.

Opening day at L. Kremer's will be of interest to the ladies. They will see there the latest pasttimes for the coming season. Some of the most elegant goods have been imported by this house, and we are assured that they will sell them at most reasonable prices to suit the present hard times. We are satisfied our lady friends will patronize liberally this house of established reputation.

SPRING FASHIONS.—We notice the spring styles of gentlemen's wear beginning to appear on the streets and in fashionable clothing stores. If any member of this editorial staff is missing for a few days, it may be understood that he has disguised himself in some new clothes, obtained by means "not necessary to enumerate," from Major Phil. T. Allin, of Sproule & McCown's fine establishment, on Main street.

"SISTERS OF REBECCA."—A lodge of the Sisters of Rebecca, already alluded to in connection with the I. O. O. F., was organized Thursday afternoon. The following named ladies were elected officers: Mrs. J. M. Littlefield, President; Mrs. George Mellersh, Vice President; Mrs. J. V. Powell, Secretary; Mrs. W. S. Bruce, Treasurer. The next meeting will be held on the first Thursday in April.

OUR DECISION ON SEWING MACHINES.—Being thoroughly conversant with all the leading sewing machines, we hesitate not in recommending the Wheeler & Wilson as the best machine for families, to all wishing a reliable family machine, as being far superior to all other machines, for durability, ease of operating, neatness of work, and the great variety of work they are capable of doing. Call and see them at the sale room of A. Sumner & Co., 256 Second street. tf

Herzog & Brother, No. 316½ Main street, have opened during the last few days, an entirely new and fresh stock of spring goods, comprising handsome styles of spring poplins, mozambiques, grenadines, and a large and well selected stock of trimmings, in which line they are always ahead in the market. Particular attention paid to the new fringe bugle-trimmings, satin, silk and fancy buttons. Handsome silk and satin parasols and sun umbrellas were received on Saturday. Their goods were bought to suit the times, and ladies will find it advantageous to examine their stock.

RADICAL FRATERNAL LOVE ILLUSTRATED.—The Radicel who misrepresents Gibson county in the Legislature is one McNair. Some time since a younger brother, while in Nashville, was seized with smallpox, and the "truly loil" Representative nursed him. For this he brought in a bill of $1 80, and asked the old gentleman to pay it. McNair, senior, refused, and Representative McNair sued and obtained judgment against his own father. The old gentleman indignantly appealed the case to a higher court. We have heard of fellows murdering their grandmother to sell her remains for soap grease, stealing the coppers off dead niggers' eyes and kicking the corpse because they were not quarters; gobbling rings from their mother's ears, and slapping the old lady because she didn't like it; but all these little eccentricities are laid in the shade, stretched out in the cold, and slink back into nothingness, when compared with the actions of the honorable gentleman from Gibson. He is a representative after Brownlow's own heart, and as fittingly illustrates the spirit of Tennessee carpetbag Radicalism as anybody in the State, always excepting our own little Smith, of Hardeman-Shelby, who isn't fortunate enough to have a little brother with the small pox, but is death on penitentiary canes.

BANK ROBBERY.

Six Men Shoot a Cashier at Russellville, Kentucky, and Rob the Bank.

The Outrage Committed in Daylight—Perpetrators Escape.

The mail agent on the Memphis and Louisville railroad, who arrived yesterday evening, brought information of a most high-handed outrage at Russellville, Kentucky.

On Friday, six men, mounted on horses, suddenly appeared before a bank in the place—we did not learn its name—entered, shot the Cashier down at his desk, and robbed the vaults. This accomplished, they remounted and rapidly rode away, reaching the woods before the startled citizens could realize what had been done. When the train left the cashier was still alive, but our informant was unable to learn the nature of his wounds. Russellville is a small place, surrounded by a thickly wooded country, thus rendering even so daring a project feasible, if boldly executed. We will publish additional particulars Tuesday.

Closing of the Memphis Dramatic Season, and its Misfortunes.

We were not unprepared to learn of Mr. Thompson's determination to close the theater. It was an action dictated by business considerations, which no prudent man will disregard. Nothing but heavy pecuniary loss stared the manager in the face, and the public could not expect him to cater to their amusement at the risk of overwhelming himself with debt.

The season of 1866-7 was disastrous. Rain and mud prevailed with scarcely any intermission. Few of the "stars" succeeded in making money for either themselves or the management, and the season proved a heavier loss than could well be afforded. It seemed useless to provide great attractions. Their advent was simply the signal for diving down deeper into the manager's treasury, and we can recall one engagement which alone cost him upward of $1,000.

Ruin at this rate became simply a question of time; but better fortune was hoped for the season of 1867-8, so suddenly closed Friday night. It was believed the times would improve, and to make assurance doubly sure the management secured a greater number of and more powerful attractions than were ever before presented in a single year. Such names as Forrest, Booth, Jefferson, Lotta, Fany Price, Lady Don, Melville, Edwin Adams, Mayo, and others known to theatronic fame, were deemed sufficient to command success; and such outside attractions as the Lotti Opera troupe and Buck Crook could make up deficiencies, if any existed. But as a whole the season was a failure—not in the mind of the public, who were furnished rare treats, but to the manager who has been compelled to close his theater prematurely to avoid financial ruin.

Memphis is eminently critical, and ordinary attractions which fill houses elsewhere, here present themselves to empty benches. In New York and many other large cities, the same visitors to theatres are seen while their wealth will permit times during a season. Here they appear two, three, or four times a week, and in a few months acquire more familiarity with the drama than do residents of the great cities in many years. Such taste has been educated to a high point, and as few "stars" are great, few succeed.

We were to have Avonia Jones at the opening, but death closed her mortal career. Belle Boyd came, in the hope of "drawing," through her prominence in the war. But sympathy and histrionics failed to mingle. Audiences desired to see Belle Boyd, the artiste, not the partisan scout. Not being an artiste, she failed to interest, and the unusual spectacle of long rows of empty benches was witnessed the first week of the season.

Yellow fever and the talented Lady Don appeared simultaneously, and this most meritorious actress—the best in her line in the country—almost nightly appeared to small audiences. It seemed a mockery to witness comedy on the stage while one's next door neighbor was being shrouded for the grave. Nights of long, ghostly streets were from the wheels of funeral corteges. Emilie Melville, handsome and pleasing, succeeded. Her beauty proved more attractive than Lady Don's histrionic merits, and she carried away a few hundred dollars. Besides, the epidemic no longer existed. Lotta drew, of course. She missed the fever excitement, and people could scarcely have been induced to forego the pleasure of seeing her and the grim King of Terrors even lingered.

Forrest, Booth and Jefferson proved attractive cards, although "stars" of their magnitude leave little for the management. Miss Fanny Price and Mr. Frank Mayo came almost unheralded. Yet their merits were soon discovered, and, all things considered, their engagements were highly successful. Either can return and be greeted nightly by large audiences. Edwin Adams, whose claims to the position of "star" are recognized in many communities, proved a failure. His engagement was the poorest of the season. He does not rise above the average of "leading men" and deserves no other consideration.

The manager's misfortune with "stars" originated in the fact that while great "cards" succeeded admirably, ordinary ones—and the latter were too numerous—drew money from his pocket. It may be taken as a settled proposition, that the manager who furnishes *second* people as "stars" to Memphis audiences simply furnishes drafts on his sinking fund. Scarcely anywhere is absence of merit so quickly observed or punished.

As the result proved, the selection of the company was unfortunate. As a whole it possessed no strength, and but one or two of the members retained the reputation made the opening weeks. Such "leading men" as Carden and Wheelock, whose talents commanded admiration, were succeeded by Mr. Roche. He dressed his characters well, but failed as a reader, pronouncing indifferently, without distinctness, and being almost void of action.

Mrs. Allen sustained herself creditably as leading lady, playing some parts well, and none very badly; but her best performances were given during the opening weeks. Mr. France gave fine promise, and for several weeks grew in popular favor. But he could not resist the seductions of the wine cup, and not unfrequently appeared on the stage intoxicated. It finally became necessary to discharge him, and a Mr. Delafield was substituted, who appeared just often enough to evidence his total lack of merit. Mr. Ellerton, comedian, was afflicted with Mr. France's complaint. He had capacity in abundance, although wanting versatility, but was an enemy to sobriety. He, like France, was several times dismissed for drunkenness. Mr. Anderson materially added to his reputation, and is the only old male member of the company coming out of the season with increased popularity. The sole genuine favorite among all classes of our theatre *Aubiues* is Miss Fanny Pierson, the soubrette. She revealed sprightliness and originality, and even received applause when cast out of her line of acting. The public recognized her merit early in the season, and constantly illustrated their appreciation by praise. Mr. Waldram had little opportunity to demonstrate his claims to consideration, but was steadily advancing in popular esteem. Miss Waldram's beauty and modesty caused her to be universally admired, and Mr. Sloan, the second comedian, seldom failed to receive a fair share of applause. Mrs. Moore, the "old woman," was fair, and the "old man," Mr. Mitchell, became a fixture with little difficulty.

A more unfortunate combination, as a whole, could scarcely have been found. Instead of an assistance, it was a dead weight on the manager's shoulders; and where the facts were revealed, it was too late to attempt improvements. But for the unfortunate personal habits of so many of the principal male members, little difficulty would have been experienced. All save Mr. Roche, had capacity, but it proved a curse. The manager was sadly deceived in his company, nearly all whose members were engaged on the representations of those in whose judgment he had confidence. He will doubtless make assurance doubly sure next time.

The company has not been discharged, and the theater may reopen for a short time. This depends upon the result of pending negotiations with "stars."

VANDALISM IN ELMWOOD.—Were not the fact beyond dispute, we could not have thought any one so base as to rob the grave of the offerings of affection, so beautiful to the eye, and so expressive of the devotion of those mourning the loss of beloved children, or others dear to them. Men steeped in crime, with hands reeking with the blood of innocent victims, seldom venture in the hallowed precincts of the city of the dead; or if drawn there are too much awed to do aught at which humanity should blush. But there are some beyond the reach of this influence, some upon whom even the sanctity surrounding the grassy plats beneath which repose all that is mortal of those who in life were the objects of the most tender love, cannot repress from the commission of acts of vandalism that would disgrace savages. A case of that character recently occurred in Elmwood. The hand of affection long ago planted flowers on the grave of Miss Ella Shock, whose sad death so many remember. With the advent of spring they appeared and seemed to smile in the faces of those who almost daily visited the spot to mourn over the loss of their dead darling. A few days since some one entered the little inclosure and despoiled the grave of its wealth of blooming flowers, leaving only broken twigs to mark their former presence. A more fiendish act of vandalism it has never been our duty to record, and it is to be regretted that its author cannot be ferreted out and gibbeted to eternal infamy.

Dr. James can be consulted to-day (Sunday) from nine a.m. to one p.m. Office 199 Main street, over Wheaton's hat store, Webster block.

Grand opening day to-morrow at B. Lowenstein & Bros.

BLOODY AFFAIR.

The Sheriff of Phillips County, Arkansas, Shot by a Merro Desperado.

The Latter Pursued, Twice Shot by Citizens and Finally Captured.

On Thursday, Helena, Arkansas, was the scene of intense excitement, growing out of an assault, by a negro desperado, on Mr. Bart. Turner, Sheriff of the county. The negro had shot another negro, on the Sawyer place, and the Sheriff was looking for him, with a warrant for his arrest. Accompanied by a posse, he came up with the negro on the street, and ordered him to surrender. The negro ran, and to intimidate him a couple of shots were fired. Suddenly the fugitive turned, leveled a pistol at the Sheriff, and fired. The ball lodged in Turner's breast, inflicting a dangerous wound.

The Sheriff's attendants were so much startled by this unexpected denouement that they temporarily fell back, and the negro, mounting the mule from which Turner fell, rapidly rode away. He was quickly followed, and finally forced to defend himself in the hills west of town. A Mr. Sebastian, who rode within pistol shot, was wounded by the desperado. Finally several shots were fired at the fugitive, which brought him to the ground, and he was taken back into the town.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The county jail contains 124 prisoners.

What has become of the street sweepers?

Visit B. Lowenstein & Bros. to-morrow—grand opening day.

They have the Ku-Klux badly, in Grenada, Mississippi.

A large cotton crop will be planted in Fayette county this year.

General Forrest has returned from an extended tour through Georgia and Alabama.

Large stock of rich dress and saque trimmings and buttons, at L. Kremer's.

The trial of seventeen cases in Police Court yesterday morning resulted in the collection of only $22.

Two valuable carriage horses were stolen from Mr. J. M. Tomeny's stable, on Shelby street, Friday night.

Charles Reynolds, William Lewis, Albert White and Joe Waggoner, mackerels, are under arrest, charged with stealing from Marshuetz' cigar store.

At ten o'clock this morning the Memphis Typographical Union will turn out as a body, and bury their late brother, Mr. S. Ribbs.

The weather could not be more agreeable than at present. We have clear, cool mornings and nights, and bright, sunshiny days.

Somebody spirited a sack of corn from Dr. Bailey's residence, on the corner of Greenlaw and Seventh streets, Chelsea.

Yesterday Detective Connell recovered two horses and two mules that had been stolen from Mr. Burdy.

Fifty dozen Alexandre Kid Gloves, genuine, of all colors, beautiful shades, at B Lowenstein & Bros—grand opening day to-morrow.

Nearly the whole country between the Yallobusha and Coldwater rivers, North Mississippi has been inundated in consequence of the recent heavy rains in that latitude.

A notorious horse thief named Allen Davis, sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Mississippi penitentiary, escaped from the Grenada Jail the other day.

Esquire Ed. Kiernan has taken an office at 34½ Adams street, and will assume the duties of Magistrate Monday morning. Mr. W. C. McClure will also be in the office.

Mr. J. R. Rice, while hunting the Ku Klux near the State Female College, Friday evening, was thrown from a buggy, and slightly injured by a too sudden collision with the ground.

It is probable that another election will be ordered in Fayette county, whose Conservative vote has greatly disgusted Brownlow and the Radicals, who failed to be elected.

Lloyd Brunn, charged with stealing wines and liquors from Weatherbee's saloon, was yesterday committed by Esquire Gilsson for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

Yesterday, burglars entered Mr. Frank B. Russell's residence, on Rawlings avenue, between Linden and Vance streets, and robbed it of a variety of articles.

The notorious Cora James, who once disgraced Memphis as a fortune-teller in Memphis, has arrested the editor of the Chicago *Times* for defamation of character. Ye gods!

Michael Foley, Esq., Magistrate elect in the fifth civil district, will commence operations in Esquire Creighton's old office, corner of Main and Washington streets, to-morrow. He has all of Esquire Creighton's records. Esquire Gilsson returns to Chelsea.

Johnny Reagan, the notorious burglar who assisted in robbing the Southern Express Company in Jackson, and left his track in the mud, has recently been sentenced to the Alabama Penitentiary, from Montgomery. He appealed to the Supreme Court. Why is he not brought back to Tennessee on a requisition?

Major Hicks, whose death we announced some time since, was known in West Tennessee as "Prolificator" Hicks, and the Trenton *Gazette* explains that to "prolificate" means to "slosh arond on one's own hook in war times, and raise invaders of our soil on his 'potard'." A great many people down this way "prolificate" by taking things from other people's "hooks," but they are called mackerels.

Recently some Penitentiary convicts, who were pardoned by Brownlow, presented little W. J. Smith with a cane, as a token of their esteem, and in consideration of his services in their behalf. This was a compliment most fittingly bestowed. Little Smith, more than "any other man," deserves the esteem and confidence of the excellent gentlemen in question. It is another illustration of the old adage about "birds of a feather."

We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Thomas J. Key, once editor of the Helena (Arkansas) *Note Book*, later editor of the Corinth *Daily News*, and now of the *Model Farmer*, published in the latter place. The number before us is finely printed, and filled with interesting matter relating to agriculture, horticulture and mechanics. We are glad to learn from Mr. Key that the enterprise is meeting with much encouragement. Such journals should be generously patronized.

Proceedings of the County Commissioners Yesterday.

It was ordered that the action on account of J. F. Lanford on Friday be reconsidered, and the allowance changed to $122,50. M. W. Taylor's account was also reduced to $122,50.

The committee on the account in connection with the County Attorney, to whom was referred claims of John Donovan, Attorney General Wallace and Sheriff Winter's, for fees as officers in the Criminal Court during the February and June terms of said Court in 1867, reported that they found all said claims, to-wit: John Donovan for $8,409.90; John Donovan (witness' fees) $54; Attorney General Wallace $2,120, amounting in all to $6,217,30, to have been properly certified to by B. S. Capers, John Donovan, Judge Hunter and Attorney General Wallace; nevertheless your committee are compelled to differ with these gentlemen in regard to the justice of said claims. Your committee find one hundred and sixty-eight cases of costs unjustly charged, at sixty-five cents each, when they should be only twenty-five cents; this, giving a difference of fifty cents each for one hundred and sixty-eight cases, would make eighty-four dollars. The committee also found 578 cases were continuances and charged fifty cents each, when they should be charged twenty-five cents—a difference of twenty-five cents for each case would make a total number 204 20; also eighty-seven cases of the same character as above, twenty five cents—$21 50; 546 cases of *scire facias* charged at $1 50, when they should be $1—a difference of fifty cents for said number is $273. All these make a total of $518 75, which should be deducted from the clerk's fees. The Commissioners also paid a total of $203 25, which should be deducted from the sheriff's fees. The Board therefore ordered that the sum of $2,945 15 be appropriated as payment in full to John Donovan, which sum is due him as Clerk of the Criminal Court for the February and June terms, 1867, and the President of the Board was ordered to draw a warrant on the County Trustee for said amount.

It was ordered by the Board that the sum of $617 50 be appropriated to Attorney General William Wallace as the balance due him from the county for services as prosecutor in the Criminal Court in the February and June terms, 1867. It was ordered that the sum of $430 15 be appropriated as payment in full to P. M. Winters, for services as sheriff in the February and June terms of the Criminal Court, 1867. An appropriation of $62 50 was made to Michael Mehan for services as deputy sheriff in waiting on the traverse jury in the February and June terms, 1868.

In the contested election cases the counsel opened on the fact that the judges of the election carried out the instructions of J. J. Sears, Registration Commissioner. Therefore the attendance of witnesses who have not been summoned was not required.

The contested cases of Garvin vs. McLean, and Leonard vs. Wickersham, are set for Tuesday morning. No final action was taken in the other cases.

FOR SALE.—I have for sale eight or nine hundred gallons of pure imported port wine, which I will sell cheap for cash, and guarantee the wine to be as good as any in the market.

T. W. O'DONNELL, 362 Shelby street.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COURT.—*C. F. Trigg, Judge.* Stands adjourned until Monday morning. The argument in the case of Reeves vs. Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company, was not concluded on yesterday, and will be resumed on Monday.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*George W. Waldran, Judge.* The *habeas corpus* case of the State vs. M. C. Galloway and J. M. Campbell, will be called up for further hearing on Monday next, at ten o'clock a.m. At three o'clock p.m., the case of P. Craft vs. Colonel Eaton (being a controversy as to the office of Clerk of the Municipal Court) will be heard.

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge.*—Yesterday being motion day, nothing but motions were heard. Fifty-five motions were heard and disposed of. On Monday next the regular calendar will be called up for trial, commencing at case No. 289.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith Chancellor.* The causes set for hearing on Monday next, are as follows:

815	Mitchell vs Jackson.
818	Kelly vs Lewis.
825	Cook vs Barrett.
786	Chrisp vs Barry
842	Speegle vs Hill
847	James vs Kennedy
858	Pitner vs Williams
859	Reynolds vs Taylor
860	Salisbury vs Taylor
861	Jones vs Maginnis
862	Pfannstiehl vs Leach
865	Mayer II vs Maydwell
867	White vs Dougherty
868	Goodlett vs Clark
869	Harden vs McMahon
871	Johnson vs Mahan
873	McAlister vs Brooks
874	Vascaro vs Planters' Insurance Company
876	Sullivan vs Duncan
877	Keep vs Canovan
878	Cubbins vs Hill
879	Schabel vs Moore
880	Witt vs Warner
881	Wiz vs Bland
882	Green vs Littlefield
884	McKinney vs Winters
884	Montgomery vs Montgomery
885	Cobb vs Regan
886	Beasley vs McLaughlin
888	Ware vs Kinney
8 9	Christian vs Martin
890	Windle vs Wilkins
891	Carr vs Wright
892	Greenlaw vs Sims
893	Watson vs Haynes
894	Bostwick vs Adams Express Company
896	Finch vs Herman
897	Moergel vs Cook
898	Geary vs Barrett
899	Bullock vs Wilhelm
900	Edmonds vs Bates
901	Wicks vs Mayo
902	Atkinson vs Drane
903	Roan vs McShaden
904	Bradly vs Bradly
906	Woolridge vs Hill
907	Riggins vs Fisher
909	Cubbins vs Kinnaird
910	Oldham vs Kinnaird
913	Mitchell vs Geary

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—*Large Increase in Assets—Change in Mode of Doing Business.*—The current annual statement of this company will show an increase of assets of nearly a million and a quarter dollars during the past year, or about *ninety four* per cent. on the previous annual statement. This extraordinary increase is not the result of a spasmodic effort, but is in perfect keeping with the steady increase of the company's business during the past four or five years.

In 1864 the Company issued	574	Policies.
In 1865 " "	946	"
In 1866 " "	2,507	"
In 1867 " "	4,427	"
In 1868, 2,689,747 29	87	"

It will be noticed that the increase of new business transacted in 1865 was about sixty-four per cent. over '64; in '66 it was about one hundred and seventy-five per cent. over '65; and in '67 about seventy-two per cent. over '66.

The increase of the Company's assets during the same period has been even more remarkable, as the following statement will show:

	Assets on January 1st, 1864,	Annual ratio of increase.
" " "	1865, $ 228,567 35	
" " "	1866, 430,999 36	33 per cent
" " "	1867, 750,014 09	74 "
" " "	1868, 1,265,162 19	68 "
	2,689,747 29	87 "

To show that the business of the Company is still on the increase, notwithstanding the scarcity of money which prevails all over the country, we may add that the number of policies issued during the first two months of the present year (1868), shows an increase of *fifty-seven* per cent. on the corresponding period of 1867, while the amount insured shows an increase of *forty-three* per cent.

It is unnecessary to comment on the large and steady advance that is indicated by these figures. The whole past history of this institution is an illustration of the truth of a doctrine which has been promulgated many times in the pages of this journal, namely: that careful and conservative management and honest dealings, and not new-fangled fanciful features, secure that lasting popularity which has its origin in mutual confidence; and it is this kind of popularity alone that commands solid success. DIXIE.

The company has this year changed its mode of doing business in two respects: First, as regards the time of applying dividends, and, second, in relation to the manner of paying premiums. The following extract from a circular issued by the company explains the nature of these changes.

"After January 1st, 1868, the dividends will be made and paid annually.

"All the dividends heretofore declared by the company on policies in force, may be used in the payment of the current year's premiums on said policies; and hereafter dividends when declared may be applied to the payment of the ensuing premium. This is a very important change, and one which must add materially to the popularity of the Company. We believe that on many of the policies the dividends which will be paid this year amounts to one hundred and twenty per cent., viz., the dividends of forty per cent. declared in 1865, '66, and '67.

McMAHON & OTIS, Agents,
No. 43 Madison street.

The following is the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, to attend the Agricultural Immigration Convention, to be held at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 31st instant: Robertson Topp, Sam. Tate, J. M. White, W. B. Greeniaw, General Albert Pike, Laudon C. Haynes, P. T. Scruggs, Governor Isham G. Harris, Robert F. Looney, C. B. Church, Thomas P. Chambers, C. P. Norris, John H. Speed, James Elder, John T. Trezevant. In the event that any of the committee cannot attend they will please appoint alternates.

Steel, coral, jet and gold jewelry, at L. Kremer's.

Examine the new style cloaks to-morrow at B. Lowenstein & Bros.—grand opening day.

REMOVAL.—We learn that Hood & Moore, those skillful and prompt civil engineers and surveyors, have removed from No. 4 Howard's Row to No. 276 in the Ayers' Block on Second street, up stairs. They are thoroughly competent and reliable, and are prepared to do all kinds of work in their profession on short notice.

Cloaks made to order—a good fit guaranteed at B. Lowenstein & Bros.'—grand opening day to morrow.

Sheriff Curry has done a sensible thing in placing so competent and courteous a book-keeper and accountant as Mr. J. J. Wheeler in his office. Those desiring access to the books of the office will always find them in good condition while Mr. Wheeler has charge of them.

Elegant silk saques, at L. Kremer's.

PRINTING.—For neatness of execution, promptness, and moderation in prices, no printing establishment in the city excels that of Messrs. Dalton & Price, under the Commercial Hotel, Jefferson street. They employ only the best of workmen, and their work will compare favorably with the best. Anything in the way of cards, circulars, handbills, dray tickets, bill heads, posters, can be had on short notice. Give them a call.

Trimmings, laces and edging, a large invoice latest styles, just received at B. Lowenstein & Bros. Grand opening day to-morrow.

Ladies, do not forget J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, Clay building, are selling good handkerchiefs at 10c; good corsets, 75c; all linen towels, 16 2-3c; good hoop skirts, 50c; nice kid gloves, $1. 1t

"Alaska Hat" at 309 Main street. 2t

Complete stock now at L. Kremer's.

Every lady will visit B. Lowenstein & Bros. tomorrow to see the new spring stock. Grand opening day to-morrow.

New and beautiful spring styles of hats at Francisco & Wiggin's, 309 Main street, at prices to suit the times. 2t

White goods, the largest stock in the city, at B. Lowenstein & Bros. Grand opening day to-morrow.

Francisco & Wiggin, hatters, furriers and leaders of fashion, 309 Main street, the oldest established house in Memphis and the South-west. They have just received their spring stock. Call and see them. 2t

Parasols, Parasols, handsome styles, at B. Lowenstein & Bros—grand opening day to-morrow.

Real and Luma lace points, a large stock, at moderate prices, at L. Kremer's.

Fans, Fans, a large invoice at B. Lowenstein & Bros—grand opening day to-morrow.

Pickwick Hat, at Francisco & Wiggin's 309 Main street. 2t

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—A large stock of calicoes, bleached and brown domestics, plain and striped osnaburgs, boots, shoes, notions, etc., can be bought at very low prices, at J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, Clay building. They are determined to sell out. tf

Garden seeds, of the best quality and variety, can be had at Ward & LeGuen's, corner of Main and Adams streets. 1w

Patro Oil should not be used with any old fashioned coal oil burner. Use the cele corner.
Rose & Co.
2w

All the newest shapes in hats and bonnets, at L. Kremer's.

The Road to Southern Prosperity.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: I spoke in my previous note of some of the pre requisites to the prosperity of our section of country, and hinted that, what we wanted most, was quiet industry. I know it is very hard for a proud and chivalrous people to submit to be robbed of all the dearest rights to the American citizen, and not complain. I say I know this; but I feel that we would be much benefited by letting the dead bury their dead, and laying hold of the great advantages that God has given us in all the natural elements of power. We possess soil and climate that no other portion of the globe does in the same degree. Why, sirs, what candid man ever stood on your bluff and looked at your majestic river, as it to old ocean rolls, as rolls no other river on the face of the whole earth, running through over thirty degrees of latitude, and, at our doors, never closed by ice; above the malarious epidemics, with six weeks of winter, with a summer heat never greater in its extremes than 101 Farenheit, and an even temperature from March to December; with a soil unsurpassed in its fertility; with exhaustless forest in front of us of the finest timber in the world; with coal fields of unmeasured extent, now open to us on the east by railroad; and iron blooms equalled by none on earth that float down to our doors, and if need be the coal of Pittsburg at less rates than can be had at St. Louis, and only a few months more till the Green river coal fields, of Kentucky, will be seeking a market in our midst. With corn at twenty cents per bushel less than in Philadelphia; bacon, flour, meal and clothing all at less than is paid in New York, is it not strange we don't manufacture? Is it not passing strange that we sell our cotton to Cincinnati millers, and buy the flour back again, made out of our own wheat? We pay transportation and commissions twice, and let our mills lie idle. The population of Memphis alone consume over three hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day, and yet we have mills in the city with a little expenses, that are capable of manufacturing over five hundred barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. We not only sell our wheat and buy our flour, but we buy every thing. Why, sirs, we ship our walnut logs to Boston, and buy our furniture from them and Cincinnati. We have been so long slaves to other sections that many persons are disposed to doubt our ability to do any thing but grow cotton, and some even now doubt that. But, just look at the idea of our sending our timber to Boston, where they have six months winter, and where their provisions are much dearer than they are with us, and where clothing and fuel, of necessity, must cost double what it does here, yet, it is a fact that those people have grown rich from manufactures, and we have grown poor from buying all we consumed, and making nothing well. But Mr. R—at my elbow, says they have skilled labor and the best of machinery to balance their granite hills and rich hospitable plains. I admit it, *they had to start*, and that at great disadvantage, to what we would now start; for we can purchase all their experience by buying their best improved machinery. But, again, their labor is skilled so. But how long would it take us to skill our labor? Hiring their experienced men to direct and manage your machinery, in a very short while we should have plenty of skilled labor to the manor born. What same man will undertake to prove the want of ability on the part of the sons of the South to do what has been done by others? Who will class our boys and young men as inferior to their fellows of more Northern climes. I am not the one to do this. Then what we want first is some one or more men of capital to come forward and invest it in manufacturing enterprises. Some one who is willing to risk a few thousand dollars in stock to start factories here for the making of those articles of prime necessity to our people, and just so certain as night follows day, just so certain will those establishments flourish, and add largely to our prosperity and population as a section. Where is the man who would not prefer a Memphis made article, if as good and well made, to one made in any other portion of the country—me being one, myself. Now, sirs, I have no sympathy with that spirit that would ask citizens to pay a bonus for home made goods. But every good citizen will protect his home industry, provided it is as good as foreign articles because it is his interest so to do; and second, because there is a home pride about every honorable man on the earth. He loves his home and tries to sustain its industry, and because we to day have new factories, does not prove that we cannot manufacture; it only shows that our attention as a people has been directed to other pursuits, and one of the strongest and best reasons that can be given for the future of our city is manufactures, is the fact that we were so long able to live and grow rich without their aid, or our using any of our local advantages other than cotton growing. DIXIE.

Madeleine Hat, at Francisco & Wiggin's 309 Main street. 2t

Planters wanting boots, shoes, or the very latest style of hats, should call at the large and magnificent house of J. T. Handlan & Co., where they are selling under cost. 1m

Broadway Hat, at Francisco & Wiggin's 309 Main street. 2t

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
SUNDAY, March 22.

BUSINESS—WEATHER—RIVERS.

Weather clear and pleasant. The river is still rising at the rate of one-half inch per hour. At St. Louis the river is rising slowly, with a big stage of water to Cairo. The Ohio is falling from Pittsburg to Louisville with seventeen feet of water on the falls. Arkansas and White rivers are falling steadily, with a fair stage in each.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Florence Traber, Little Rock.
" Swallow, New Orleans.
" City of Cairo, St. Louis.
" Mollie Able, St. Louis.
" Indiana, Louisville.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Swallow, Cincinnati.
" Clifton, Cincinnati.
" Mollie Able, New

DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

M. C. GALLAWAY & CO.

AVALANCHE BUILDING,

Memphis, Tennessee.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY—One copy, each month	$ 1 00
" One copy, per year	12 00
" Five copies, per year	55 00
" Ten copies, per year	100 00
WEEKLY—One copy, each month	75
" One copy, three months	1 00
" One copy, per year	4 00
" Five copies, per year	18 00
" Ten copies, per year	34 00

One extra copy sent to the getter up of a club of ten.

Specimen copies sent free.

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For one square, of eight lines or less, $1 00
For each additional day, up to a week, 50 cents per square.
Business Notices, 20 cents per line, each insertion.

SQUARES.	ONE WEEK.	TWO WEEKS.	THREE WEEKS.	ONE MONTH.	SQUARES.	TWO WEEKS.	THREE WEEKS.	ONE MONTH.
1	$3 00	$5 00	$6 50	$8 00	12	$ 0	$ 44 00	$ 48 00	$ 52 00
2	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	13	34 00	38 00	42 00	46 00
3	9 00	13 00	16 00	20 00	14	36 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
4	12 00	16 00	18 00	20 00	15	32 00	36 00	40 00	44 00
5	15 00	18 00	21 00	24 00	16	34 00	38 00	42 00	46 00
6	18 00	21 00	24 00	28 00	17	36 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
7	21 00	26 00	28 00	32 00	18	38 00	42 00	46 00	50 00
8	24 00	28 00	32 00	36 00	19	40 00	44 00	48 00	52 00
9	27 00	32 00	36 00	40 00	20	42 00	46 00	50 00	54 00
10	32 00	36 00	40 00	44 00	21	44 00	48 00	52 00	56 00
11	36 00	40 00	44 00	48 00	22	46 00	50 00	54 00	58 00

Advertisements for three months the same proportion, less ten per cent; six months same proportion, less twenty per cent.

WASHINGTON.

Radical Leaders in Financial Tribulation.

Continuation of the Freedmen's Undertaking Business.

How the Impeachment Matter Stands.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

Special telegraphic correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

The Radical leaders are in tribulation about financial measures.

Sherman, the other day, when a proposition was before the Senate looking to the expenditure of several millions, warned the Senators of breakers ahead, and this he did on information which reached him that day.

He takes a cheerless view of the situation, as does Washburne, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who said in the House to-day he could not see where the money was to be raised to meet the extravagant appropriations of the House, and this, too, he added, when the Radical party will be held responsible for all legislation.

Secretary McCulloch notified the Finance Committee of the Senate if the House bill, which repeals by wholesale the internal tax on manufactures, becomes a law, the revenues of the country will be insufficient to meet the interest on the public debt and current expenses.

It, however, passed the Senate to-day, with immaterial amendments.

The bill for the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau having passed this, and the enormous expenditures for the support of military establishments South, together with the stealings of Radical officials, will absorb such a vast amount of the revenue, that it is possible a new loan will be required to meet the deficiency.

The President's counsel will have only a partial answer to file on Monday, and will then, on their professional responsibility, ask additional time, which can hardly be refused.

Some diversity of opinion exists as to the result of the trial.

The anticipations of those who hoped for a decision of the unconstitutionality of the reconstruction laws through the McCardle case will hardly be realized. It is said the Supreme Court intimated to-day it was not probable that a decision will be rendered prior to the act passed last week becoming a law. That act takes from the Court the right of jurisdiction in this and all cases of that character.

The President, it is thought, will not veto the bill.

The Reconstruction Committee this morning heard the testimony of Alden and Gleason, members of the Constitutional Convention of Florida, in support of the constitution framed by the Convention.

The Joint Committee on Retrenchment are preparing to investigate the counterfeit seven-thirty question that created such an excitement last fall. It will elicit some interesting facts.

The House Library Committee will report against the passage of the international copyright.

E. B. French, Second Auditor of the Treasury, will be succeeded by Colonel Burnside, of Illinois, both Radicals.

Advices from Virginia give assurance that the conservatives can vote down the constitution by twenty-thousand majority.

The House Banking Currency Committee this morning discussed Randall's bill to withdraw from circulation National bank notes and substitute greenbacks therefor. No vote was taken.

The Crop Once More.

From the Somerville Falcon.]

The great law of supply and demand invariably determines the price of products. Let the supply be great and the product will bear a lower price. On the other hand, if the supply be small and the demand great the product will be bought at a high price. Suppose the planters exhaust all their energies and resources and produce two millions five hundred thousand bales of cotton, the price of cotton would fail to about ten cents. Then they would be compelled with the income from the cotton crop to buy all their provisions, which they might just as well produce. The low price of cotton and the high price of provisions would be the last straw on the camels back, and would prostrate the planters, already bending beneath his heavy burdens. Suppose the coming crop be reduced to one million bales, the price would be not less than thirty cents a pound. We cannot see that the net income of the planter would be more than doubled? Instead of plethora in the cotton market, there would be scarcity and high prices, and instead of scarcity and high prices in the provision market, the farmer would have nothing in that line to buy. Provisions would be low and abundant, always an evidence of prosperity in the South. The money would be kept in the country instead of being sent to the North and spent for provisions. The farmer would have far less to buy and much more to buy with. He would not be giving eight dollars a bushel for onions, nor twenty cents a pound for hams. Having a surplus of provisions, and his pockets full of greenbacks, he could afford to let his merchant, mechanic, schoolmaster, and printer have their choice between them. Of course, we would all be willing to take the provisions and let him keep his greenbacks for other purposes.

One more argument and we are done. If the planters determine to plant largely of cotton it will be certain to tempt Yankee cupidity to impose the tax again. This tax will ruin a people already exhausted. We therefore urge our people to plant a small breadth of land in cotton and a large one in provisions. Lay this number of the *Falcon* carefully away. Read it to us on the first of January, 1869, and if we don't prove then and there, the truth of our theory, then you may say the *Falcon* knows nothing of political economy.

As Brownlow's militia may flood the country this summer in search of something to eat, attention is called to the third section of an act passed May 17, 1865, by the General Assembly of this State, providing "that all armed prowlers, *by whatever name they may be called*, who shall willfully, maliciously and forcibly make an attack upon any one of the peaceable citizens of this State, for the purpose of robbing him or her, or of stealing his or her property, or killing him or her, shall on conviction suffer death by hanging."

Another Whisky Rebellion.

From the Knoxville Press and Herald.]

The whisky rebellion is on the increase, and all the circumstances connected with it indicate further trouble.

A Sergeant and ten men of the regular cavalry stationed at this city made an expedition, on Sunday, over in the vicinity of Tazewell, where the late Radical whisky rebellion occurred. There is a regular organization near Tazewell, made for the purpose of resisting the laws of the United States, and of preventing the Government officers from enforcing the law.

These violators of the law are all Radicals, and leading members of the League, backed by Brownlow's clique. We are informed that Colonel Abernathy has ordered all of these scoundrels arrested, and will have them properly punished.

S. D. Miner, a United States detective, left this morning for the purpose of taking possession of a distillery located not far from this city, which is in full blast in violation of the law.

Mr. Miner has been of great service to the revenue department, and it is hoped that he will be successful in his expedition to-day.

INSURANCE.

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company

HOME OFFICE, No. 513 Olive Street, ST. LOUIS.

D. A. JANUARY, President.
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Assets, Jan'y 1, 1868, over $2,500,000

Issues Policies on ALL THE MOST APPROVED NON-FORFEITING PLANS, on as good terms as any Company.

No Restrictions upon Acclimated Persons, or to RESIDENCE OR TRAVEL.

MEMPHIS BOARD OF REFERENCE.

Wormeley, Jay & Co., Aydelot, Robinson & Co., S. M. Webb & Co., Tood, Phillips & Co., Lacey & Meubee, N. Coroona, A. S. Frankland, Jacob Alexander, Capp, Vance & Anderson, Gen. N. B. Forrest, R. R. Chalmers, Capt. Jno. Montgomery, Judge J. P. Caruthers, Rev. S. H. Ford, D.D., Rev. J. R. Graves, Judge Phinas T. Scruggs, Gallaway, Hampton & Co., DeSoto Insurance Company.

AGENCY OFFICE IN MEMPHIS—No. 43 Madison street, Kil Williams' Block. McMAHON & OTIS.

State Agents for West Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and North Louisiana.

U. S. OTIS, J. H. McMAHON

Mississippi Valley Branch

OF THE

KNICKERBOCKER

Mutual Life Insurance Company

At Memphis, Tenn.,

Office No. 18 Knickerbocker Building.

Assets, : : : $3,000,000

Policies Issued at this Office on all the popular plans, and the General Business transacted on the same terms as with the Home Office of the Company.

DIRECTORS AT MEMPHIS:

HENDERSON OWEN, of Messrs. Owen, McNutt & Co.;
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JOHN MHOON, of Messrs. Mhoon & Co.;
NAT. S. GREEN, of Messrs. N. S. Green & Co.;
J. STANWOOD MENKEN, of Messrs. Menken Bros.;
M. P. KENNEDY, of Messrs. Kennedy, Williams & Russell

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

R. W. MITCHELL, M.D.,
FRANK RICE, M.D.

MANAGERS:

S. R. CLARKE & CO.

jan9

HERNANDO

INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 17 Madison Street.

THIS Company is now doing a general Insurance business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

S. B. WILLIAMSON, President.

Directors:

E. McDAVITT, M. L. MEACHAM,
D. H. TOWNSEND, S. B. WILLIAMSON,
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G. W. L. CROOK, GENERAL

Marine, Life & Fire Insurance Agent

No. 279 1-2 Main Street.

NONE but sound, liberal, and prompt paying companies represented.

DE SOTO

Insurance and Trust Company

OF MEMPHIS,

Office in Company's Building, No. 42 Madison Street.

CAPITAL, : : : : $300,000

Board of Directors:

WM. M. FARRINGTON, C. B. CHURCH,
W. R. GALBREATH, J. J. RAWLINGS,
JOHN JOHNSON, JOHN GOYER,
W. R. GREENLAW.

WM. M. FARRINGTON, President.
C. W. LOVEDALE, Secretary.

This Company Insures against loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks.

feb18

OFFICIAL.

Navy Yard Lessees.

NAVY Yard Lessees who wish to avoid suits for past due rents, are notified to settle, at their accounts will be handed to the City Attorney for collection by law on the 24th inst.

W. H. BRIDGES,
City Treasurer.

mh15

Sealed Proposals.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
MEMPHIS, TENN., March 17, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 23d instant, at twelve o'clock, for building a Brick Culvert under the Big Creek road, at the corporation line. Plans and specifications to be seen at the City Engineer's office.

JOHN W. LEFEVRE,
Mayor.

mh18

COTTONWOOD POINT, MISSOURI.

THE undersigned, having established a

Coaling Depot for Steamboats,

begs leave to inform his steamboat friends that he has now a large supply of the celebrated

GRAND TOWER COAL,

Which he will keep constantly on hand in boats and barges, for towing, day and night. Every facility for low rates.

CAPTAIN JOHN C. COATS.

Four Residences in South Memphis

On Shelby and Butler Streets,

AT UNRESERVED PUBLIC SALE.

WE are directed to offer at public sale, to the highest bidder,

On Tuesday, March 24th,

Upon the premises, two Brick Residences, at the southwest corner, and next to the corner, of Shelby and Butler streets—on lots fronting 40 feet on Shelby street and 100 feet on Butler—each containing six rooms and hall. Two Frame Dwellings on a lot 70 feet front on Butler street, by 80 feet deep, each containing five rooms and hall. These are new and are well worth the attention of parties in search of desirable residences.

Terms liberal, and made known at sale.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

mh17

LIQUORS, ETC.,

DAN ABLE & CO.,

Successors to

Hatch & Able and Hatch, Maurice & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

ALCOHOL,

Proof Spirits and High Wines,

No. 215 Walnut Street,

a24

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS,

Main 281 M St., Memphis, Tenn

BOOKS & STATIONERY

CHURCH & CO.,

Successors to Blelock & Co.,

WHOLESALE

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS for everything required by the trade.

We are Special Agents for the Publications of

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
D. APPLETON & CO.,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
SARGENT, WILSON & HINKLE, and others.

Also, for

Fairchild's Celebrated Gold Pens,
Holbrook's School Apparatus,
Sherwood's School Furniture, etc., etc.

Our lines of PAPER and ENVELOPS the best in the market. Every variety of OFFICE STATIONERY and BLANK BOOKS always on hand.

PRINTING AND BINDING

Executed in the neatest manner under our own supervision.

INITIAL STAMPING, Plain and Colored, neatly done.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS always on hand as PURCHASERS' PACES.

Remember the old stand, 315 Main street.

mh1 CHURCH & CO.

BOOKS.

Law Books,

School Books,

Novels,

And a Fine Stock of Stationery at

C. C. CLEAVES & CO.'S,

No. 312 Second Street, Corner [of] Monroe.

nov18

RAILROADS.

QUICK TIME EAST

BY THE

Memphis & Louisville Railroad Line

Only 61 Hours and 43 Minutes to New York, 21 Hours to Louisville, 15 1-4 Hours to Nashville, and 21 1-2 Hours to St. Louis.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS CONTINUED

BOTH Trains making direct Through Connections to all points East, an advantage offered by no other route from Memphis.

Commencing Monday, March 9, 1868,

Trains will leave Memphis as follows:

7:00 A.M., Morning Express } and { 4:00 P.M., Night Express

The 7:00 a.m. Morning Express reaches Louisville at 4:20 p.m.; Indianapolis at 11:00 p.m.; Cincinnati at 1:00 a.m., and New York at 9:30 p.m., the next day; hours and 40 m nutes in advance of any other line via Memphis the same day by other routes, and with overnight rest railroad travel.

The 4 p.m. Night Express arrives at Louisville at 1:00 p.m.; Nashville at 7:40 p.m., and St. Louis at 9:25 p.m., the next day. Eastern passengers taking this Train have chance of routes from Louisville either by the Jeffersonville Railroad via Cincinnati or Indianapolis, or the United states Mail Line Steamers via Cincinnati, reaching New York the second morning eleven hours and fifteen minutes in advance of passengers taking that Train from Memphis by any other route, and with one night less railroad travel.

THROUGH TICKETS

Can be procured at the

Company's Office, 237 1-2 Main Street

CORNER OF JEFFERSON,

or at Depot head of Main street; also, at Overton Hotel, and of LARRY HARMON & Co., corner Main and Madison streets. Baggage checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, private Residences, or on board boats and trains in Memphis, to all principal Eastern Cities.

SAM. B. JONES, Superintendent,
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent.

mh10

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

Memphis and Charleston Railroad

Double Daily Trains Resumed

THE Short Route and Quick Time to NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON CITY.

53 hours and 15 minutes to Washington.
63 hours and 37 minutes to New York.

Quick Time and Close Connections via DECATUR and NASHVILLE to LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI and ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.

15 hours and 15 minutes to Nashville.

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Two Daily Trains.

Through Mail Leaves Memphis ..... 12:45 p m
Through Mail Arrives at Memphis ..... 6:00 p.m
Through Express Leaves Memphis ..... 8:00 p.m
Through Express Arrives at Memphis ..... 10:45 p.m

Making close connections at Grand Junction, Corinth, Decatur, Stevens n and Chattanooga for all points South, East and North, shortest and Quickest Route to Chattanooga, Knoxville, Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, Charleston, Savannah, Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala.

The 12:45 P. M. is the Fast Through Train

For all points East and North, and stops ONLY at Collierville, Lafayette, Moscow, Lagrange, Grand Junction, Pocahontas, Corinth, Burnsville, Iuka, Tuscumbia, Decatur, Courtland, Trinity, Decatur, Huntsville, Bellefonte and Stevenson.

Passengers for any other stations on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad MUST NOT take this train.

This Train connects at Grand Junction with Trains both ways on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

A Train leaves Memphis at 6:00 p.m. and connects at Corinth with train for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad going South, at 3:05 p.m., to Mobile, etc.

Somerville Accommodation leaves at ..... 5:00 p.m
Somerville Accommodation arrives at ..... 8:35 p.m

Fare to all points as low as by any other route.

For Tickets, apply at No. 278 Main street, corner South Court, at Overton Hotel, and Memphis and Charleston Depot. Baggage Checked Through to all Points

W. J. ROSS,
General Superintendent.

mh11

Dr. RUSSELL'S

Private Medical Dispensary

Established in 1859,

AND THE ONLY RELIABLE PLACE FOR THE CURE OF

PRIVATE DISEASES.

DR. RUSSELL, No. 42 NORTH COURT STREET, South side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far

The Most Successful Physician

In the treatment of Private or Secret Diseases. Quick, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Particular attention given to SYPHILIS, which is cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. SECONDARY SYPHILIS, the last stage of this terrible disease, the use of Mercury, involuntary loss of semen stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency or Loss of Sexual Power restored to vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, with all Internal, External and Urinary Diseases, cured speedily and by a new treatment.

Dr. Russell, from long and extensive practice in Venereal Diseases, from HOSPITALS in EUROPE and many of the largest cities in the United States, has discovered a VENEREAL PREVENTIVE. Strike it from 1 to 48 hours after exposure, and no case of Venereal Disease can follow.

Dr. Russell's Medical Treatise on Private Diseases, Book-keeping, etc., sent to any address for 25 cents. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

Dr. RUSSELL, No. 42 North Court street, Memphis, Tenn.

mh11

LEGAL.

Attachment Suit.

Municipal Court of the City of Memphis—Clerk's Office, March 2, 1868.—Wm. A. D.—C. Tyler and Mary Ames, Plaintiffs, vs. Hagins & Chandler, Defendants.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 348 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer, "levied," etc., on the property of the defendants, it is therefore ordered that said defendants appear at my office in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Tuesday in April next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and the cause set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis Avalanche.

A copy—Attest.

I. B. EATON, Clerk.

S. D. THOMPSON, D. C.
HAYNES, STOCKTON & HART, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

mh14

No. 1072—N. B. D.—In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tennessee—Robert W. Scruggs, Administrator of Maria Scruggs, deceased, vs. Henry F. Bridges et al.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants Henry F. Bridges and wife Letitia R. (formerly Letitia R. Scruggs); William A. Scruggs, Penelope Scruggs, John T. Scruggs (the last three minors) children of Robt. E. Scruggs, deceased, who was a son of the said Maria Scruggs, deceased, and Howard Bridges and wife Mary K., (formerly Mary K. Woodson Ford,) all residents of Mississippi; and H. M. Woodson and wife Maria L., (formerly Maria L. Ford,) the said Mary K. and Maria L. being children of Amanda M. Ford, dec'd, who was the daughter of said Maria Scruggs, deceased; and Lucius Keys and wife Mary F., (formerly Mary F. Ford,) Ella Keys, Sidney Keys, Bettie Keys and James Keys, (the last four minor children of Mary E. Ford, deceased, who was a daughter of said Maria Scruggs, deceased; and Frank Hayley and wife Laura Hayley (formerly Laura Ford,) Thomas and wife Fannie Thompson, (formerly Fannie Ford,)—and also Fannie Thompson, (formerly Maria Ford,) Charles Slater and wife Maria Slater, (formerly Maria Ford,) Charles Ford, Clarence P. Ford, (last a minor,) children of Linton B. Ford, who was a daughter of said Maria Scruggs, deceased, all then residents of the State of Tennessee; and Edmund A. Ford, a resident of the State of Mississippi; and the said Maria Scruggs, deceased, having died intestate in the County of Shelby, State aforesaid, and Wm. A. Scruggs, a resident of the State of Tennessee; it is therefore ordered, that they make their appearance herein at the Court House in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in April, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Avalanche.

A copy—Attest.

AUGUSTON ALSTON,
Clerk and Master.

By R. J. BLACK, Deputy C. & M.
FINLAY & KELLAR, solicitors for Complainant.

mh14

Administrator's Settlement in County Court of Shelby County.

To the Heirs and Creditors of Jonathan Faulks, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have filed my settlement of the estate of said Jonathan Faulks, deceased, with the Clerk of said Court, and that I will apply for confirmation of said settlement at the April term, 1868, of said Court, to be held on the first Monday of said month in the Courthouse in the city of Memphis.

W. A. C. THRAN,
Administrator.

JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.
By BERNARD COLL, D. C.
Printer paid $6.

feb28

No. 2248—In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tennessee—R. F. Harbert vs. T. C. Harbert et al.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant Susan Harbert, Harbert, John W. Harbert, Josh Hick-, Sallie Hicks, Oliver Herbert, Alice Herbert, Luella Harbert, and Oscar Harbert are residents of the State of Texas and non-residents of the State of Tennessee; it is therefore ordered, that they make their appearance herein at the Court House in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on the first Monday in April, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Avalanche.

A copy—Attest.

AUGUSTON ALSTON,
Clerk and Master.

LOGWOOD & PEYTON, Sols. for Complainant.

feb28

County Court Sale of Land.

Charles S. Slater vs. Robert Slater et al., minor heirs at law of Sarah Slater, deceased.—Petition for Sale of Land for Division.

BY virtue of a decree made by the County Court of Shelby County, Tennessee, in the above entitled cause at the February term, 1868, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, in the Fifth Civil District, in the county of Shelby, Tennessee, on or before the first Tuesday in April next, the following described tract of land, lying in Shelby county, Tennessee, to-wit: Beginning at a stake 17 links west of a hickory marked as a corner Beginning at a stake 17 links west of a hickory marked as a corner Beginning at a stake 17 links west of a hickory marked as a corner